FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 125 *26 June 1980*

ARGENTINA

Videla Speaks on National, International Issues B 1
Soviet Expert Arrives for Hydroelectric Study B 2
Official Denies South Atlantic Pact With Brazil B 2
Briefs: Cotton Production Drop B 2

BOLIVIA

USSR Offers Cooperation in Exploiting Hydrocarbons C 1
Three Injured in Violence at Political Rallies C 1
Santa Cruz Electoral Court President Dismissed C 1
Briefs: World Bank, IDB Loans C 1

COLOMBIA

Church Rejects Marxism, Capitalism in Education F 1
M-19 Attack Leaves One Dead, Three Wounded F 1

ECUADOR

Government Raises Oil Price to $36 Per Barrel G 1
OPEC Responds to 'Big Seven' Inflation Accusation G 1
CEPE Director Calls for Autonomous Oil Industry G 2

PARAGUAY

Journalist Gonzalez Delvalle Returns From U.S. H 1
[ABC COLOR 25 Jun]
Gonzalez Delvalle Imprisoned H 1
Part 1 of Offending Article [ABC COLOR 11 May] H 1
Second Installment [ABC COLOR 14 May] H 2

PANAMA

Arms Traffic Pilot Hospitalized, Investigation Ordered N 1
Attorney General To Investigate [MATUTINO 25 Jun] N 1
Colombia Says Panama Not Promoting M-19 Meetings N 2
U.S. 'Intervention' in Latin America Continues [MATUTINO 24 Jun] N 3
Hector Campora Ends Visit, Met With Torrijos N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Dismissed Workers Seize Labor Ministry Building P 1
San Jose Municipal Workers To Strike 26 Jun P 2

EL SALVADOR

Strike Enters 2d Day; Situation Improves P 2
'Increased Activity' in Capital P 3
Managua Comments P 3
Workers Reportedly Turned Back P 4
'Virtual Occupation' by Military P 4
Four Civilians Killed P 5
Junta Antistrike Decree P 5
Defense Minister Comments P 7
Morales Ehrlich Assessment P 8
Leftist Opposition Groups To Form 'Single Army' P 10
FARN Death List Threatens 215 People P 11
Further Details P 12
Peoples Liberation Forces Deny Arms Smuggling P 12
Elections Seen As Possible Solution [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 23 Jun] P 13

GUATEMALA

Vice President Orders Inquiry on Missing Union Members P 14
Military Convoy Attacked, 12 Casualties Reported P 14

HONDURAS

Government Issues Communique on Border Negotiations P 14
Over 3,500 Salvadorans Enter Country 23 Jun P 16
Police Capture Former FSLN Guerrilla P 16
Newsmen Protest Security Corps Threats [TIEMPO 18 Jun] P 16

NICARAGUA

Government Stance on Afghan Issue Criticized [LA PRENSA 14 Jun] P 17
Borge Scores U.S. Role in Partition of Korea P 18
LA PRENSA Columnist Urges Realistic View of U.S. Ties [17 Jun] P 19
EL NUEVO DIARIO Calls For New Approach to CACM [16 Jun] P 20
Jesuits Deny Leftist Involvement P 21
LA PRENSA Sees Itself Target of State Attack P 21
Commission on New Legal System Announced P 22
European Countries Pledge Aid to PSC Delegation P 22

CUBA

Mariel Departures, Arrivals on 24 Jun Reported Q 1
Joint U.S.-Yugoslav Cooperation Agreement Noted Q 1
Havana Radio Reports New U.S. Policy on Angola Q 1
U.S. Policies in Western Hemisphere Denounced Q 2
Flag Presented to Olympic-Bound Athletes Q 2
Fishing Industry Minister Welcomes Yemeni Delegation Q 3

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Cooperation Agreement With Cuba Signed [Havana Domestic] S 1
Bishop Receives AALAPSO Solidarity Message [Havana Domestic] S 1
Meeting of Area Heads of State Contemplated [Havana Domestic] S 1

HAITI

Two Weeklies Condemn U.S. 'Intervention Plan' S 1

JAMAICA

Manley Addresses Parliament, Urges Unity S 2
Various Organizations React to Abortive Coup S 2
Government Disagrees With Guyana Over Rodney Death S 3
Seaga Says Moonex is Cuban Government Company S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 20 Jun]
Editorial Advocates Cuban Ambassador's Removal S 5
[DAILY GLEANER 20 Jun]

OTHER COUNTRIES

BRAZIL

Senate Approves Bill Repealing Falcao Law [O GLOBO 24 Jun] V 1

PERU

Belaunde Releases Names of More Cabinet Members V 1

GUYANA

Rodney's Younger Brother Charged With Killing V 1

VIDELA SPEAKS ON NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

PY251734 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0235 GMT 25 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (NA)--Argentine President Jorge Videla reasserted today that the national reorganization process "is in perfect health." This was interpreted as an implicit answer to a recent statement issued by Adm Emilio Massera (ret), the former Argentine navy commander.

In a speech he delivered during the closing ceremony of the national conference of mayors that was also attended by the governors of all provinces, Videla noted that since last May there has been a wave of criticism against the government and even against the alleged failures of the process undertaken by the armed forces on 24 March 1976.

He said that "we are living in a political period," because "there is an important issue being discussed: We are in the process of selecting a new president."

Videla added: "Because of this possibility there are many who have raised their voices demanding changes of every kind."

He noted: "There are those who want a complete change, at any cost, and there are those who do not want to change anything because they have stayed behind in March 1976."

He added, "Everyone wants to impose his will even at the stake of threatening the stability of the process." He said that "the economic program has been the main target of these criticisms."

Videla said that "those who try to destabilize the process are wrong, because "the process is in good health." He added that "this is because of the unity of the armed forces."

Discussing Argentine foreign relations, he noted the agreements signed with neighboring countries for the undertaking of joint hydroelectric projects.

He said that "Argentina recognizes the leadership of the United States in the Western Hemisphere, but it demands an equal treatment wherever its rights and obligations are concerned."

He discussed Argentine-U.S. relations when the human rights issue in Argentina was raised, during which Washington issued several statements, and he also explained why Argentina did not enforce the grain embargo against the Soviet Union. He reasserted that Argentina was not consulted about this embargo and that it exercised its complete sovereignty in this decision.

He also noted that Argentina condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and that it has recommended that the Argentine Olympic Committee not attend the Moscow Olympic games.

Talking about the war against subversion, he said that it was a dirty war; "it was a murky war... so much so that we cannot assert that it has ended completely."

Talking about Latin American affairs, he said of the border dispute with Chile that "the mediation has now been actively pursued for some time; we have passed the merely informative stage and are now in a stage in which there is a convergence of positions between the two parties, in view of the good disposition of the mediator."

Videla added: "I would say that recently there has been an acceleration of the mediation process. This resulted from an active participation of the mediator, who in addition to informing himself and helping the parties find points of agreement, is suggesting specific bases for a working theory on his own initiative.

SOVIET EXPERT ARRIVES FOR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT STUDY

PY251422 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1322 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] San Juan, 25 Jun (TELAM)--Rudolf Tulinov, soil mechanics adviser of an institute in charge of advising on the Middle Parana hydroelectric projects study through a contract with the Argentine water and energy enterprise, is in San Juan.

The Soviet specialist in geotectonics arrived in San Juan to meet with technicians of the National Seismic Warning Institute (INPRES) headquartered in San Juan, which is also linked to the Middle Parana project through another agreement with the state enterprise regarding research on the earthquake risks of the dam project.

Tulinov was accompanied by Engineer Norberto Ponti, chief of the geophysics department of the Middle Parana project.

The visitors will discuss with INPRES technicians the earthquake risks and dangers and the possible liquefaction of the soil in the project area.

OFFICIAL DENIES SOUTH ATLANTIC PACT WITH BRAZIL

PY251500 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0405 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (TELAM)--Ambassador Enrique Ros, general director of the Argentine Foreign Policy Department, denied today--during a TELAM interview--that Argentina and Brazil have signed a pact or are planning a military-type agreement for the defense of the South Atlantic as reported by the Brazilian newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO last week.

after the article was published, Bernardo Pericas, an Itamaraty spokesman, categorically denied that a pact was in process between the two countries.

Ambassador Ros said that under no circumstance can we say that Argentina and Brazil have signed a pact to initiate a preponderant influence in the defense of the South Atlantic. Regarding the joint Argentine-Brazilian maneuver called Fraterno II--to be held from 26-30 June--Ambassador Ros said that these maneuvers are a continuation of operations carried out in previous years which were suspended due to the state of relations between the two countries.

He added that this maneuver is not an alliance but an operational agreement at the level of the navies of the two countries and nothing else. He said: Both the Argentine and Brazilian navies believe it is important to carry out, every so often, joint naval operations in order to respond, if necessary, to the demands of the situation. Ambassador Ros stated that this type of agreement responds exclusively to the interests of the two countries and that in no way should this be interpreted as a political intention in favor or against anybody.

BRIEFS

COTTON PRODUCTION DROP--The 1979-80 cotton harvest will yield 531,000 tons of coarse cotton and 160,000 tons of cotton fibers, that is, 7.2 percent and 7.9 percent less than the previous harvest respectively. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1210 GMT 17 Jun 80 PY]

USSR OFFERS COOPERATION IN EXPLOITING HYDROCARBONS

PY260254 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Energy and Hydrocarbons Ministry has stated that the Soviet Union is interested in cooperating with Bolivia in the search for and exploitation of hydrocarbons.

Minister Manuel Cuevas today received the Soviet ambassador to Bolivia, Boris Kazantsev, who expressed his country's willingness to cooperate with Bolivia in different development programs and in exploiting energy resources such as petroleum and natural gas, sectors where the Soviet Union has broad experience, the minister added.

The scope of the Soviet proposal ranges from geological studies in searching for petroleum and gas and the assessment of hydrocarbon deposits and their exploitation to the construction of natural gas industries including the extraction of gas, the building of gasoline and gas storage facilities, the exploitation of petroleum deposits and more.

Another proposal refers to the construction of diesel engine electrical powerplants, power transformer substations and powerlines. For this, the Soviets are offering surveys and blueprints, scientific studies, the preparation of projects and the delivery of equipment and materials, the sending of experts for technical assistance in construction, the assembling and adjustment of equipment, etc.

THREE INJURED IN VIOLENCE AT POLITICAL RALLIES

PY260306 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0107 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jun (LATIN)--Confrontations among political foes, including stone throwing and bomb explosions, shook this capital tonight during massive preelection political rallies. Police sources reported that three persons were wounded during three simultaneous political rallies held downtown. Followers of centrist Victor Paz Estenssoro and socialist Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz clashed in a stone and stick fight. Police also reported small arms fire. The clashes occurred between opposing factions just 24 hours before the closing of the political campaigns of the parties which will participate in the Sunday general elections.

SANTA CRUZ ELECTORAL COURT PRESIDENT DISMISSED

PY250133 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2252 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 24 Jun (LATIN)--Accused of committing a homicide, the president of the Electoral Court of a district in the interior has been removed from office. National Electoral Court sources have reported that the removal of the president of the Santa Cruz Department Electoral Court will not interfere with the work of that organization for the coming Sunday elections.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK, IDB LOANS--Bolivian Finance Minister Adolfo Aramaya has released information on a $50-million loan granted to Bolivia by the World Bank. This loan has been granted on a 20-year basis with a 6-year grace period and will be used to cover the balance of payments. The IDB will grant Bolivia a $22-million loan which will be used for several development projects in the country. [La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Jun 80 PY]

CHURCH REJECTS MARXISM, CAPITALISM IN EDUCATION

PA260015 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2304 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 24 Jun (EFE)--The Colombian Catholic Church rejected today the Marxist and capitalist infiltrations in education and affirmed that "we have not married them."

Six representatives of the Episcopal conference in a regular meeting announced the presentation of a directorate of education guidelines which will serve as a guide for the "eminently Catholic" country. "For a long time education has been under the capitalist ideologies and now an opening toward Marxism is observed, which prompts us to act for the achievement of liberty so that no one will be forced to study what goes against his principles and those of his family," the prelates noted.

They reiterated the need of instructing new generations under the Catholic conception because "one cannot go against the family thinking which is within the framework of this religion." They openly rejected the rigid education laws promulgated in the nation which seek to unify education because they go against freedom of education, and each person is not given what he requires or needs.

On the topic of Marxism-capitalism, the bishops noted that both are negative: The first is a "bomb which kills liberty" and the second "kills man, because he who has the most is worth the most." We criticize the two trends harshly, but we are not opposed to each one educating his children in the manner he deems best." The mission of the church, they explained, is to try to take nonbelievers down the good path, at least as far as is permitted by the system.

Regarding current education in Indian communities, Gregorio Garavito, missionary and bishop of Villavicencio Diocese, noted that the government is not fulfilling its obligations and is permitting capitalist and Marxist infiltrations in them. He raised as an example the "Summer Linguistics Institute" which arrived in the country on a scientific mission, but which allocates vast resources to searching out recruits for other religions or sects. "While the government cooperates with them in everything, the Catholic missions have to wait up to 6 months for economic assistance to the detriment of the work they are carrying out," he announced.

The espiscopal conference will travel in the coming hours to Cartagena de Indias, where it will be sequestered during the ceremonies commemorating the 400th anniversary of the birth of Spanish saint Pedro Claver.

M-19 ATTACK LEAVES ONE DEAD, THREE WOUNDED

PA251740 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2345 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Icononzo, Colombia, 24 Jun (EFE)--One policeman was killed and three others wounded in an attack by the M-19 guerrilla organization against a police post in this town in southwestern Colombia, the Defense Ministry reported today.

A group of 18 guerrillas armed with automatic machineguns attacked the military unit and killed Guardsman Marco Fidel Oviedo after making off with a large supply of arms from the depot, spokesmen for the army's 6th Brigade added. Three other military personnel, including post commander Col Carlos Julio Gomez, were seriously wounded in the attack.

GOVERNMENT RAISES OIL PRICE TO $36 PER BARREL

PA260003 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The national government, through the Natural Resources and Energy Ministry, has authorized a price increase on the barrel of crude oil marketed by the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE]. The new authorized price is $36.

The ministry has issued a note stating that the new price will serve as a basis for monthly readjustments to come according to conditions in the international market. The ministry also states that spot sales will be made at the prices that result from international biddings by CEPE. During the recent OPEC meeting in Algiers, it was decided to establish a minimum price of $37.

OPEC RESPONDS TO 'BIG SEVEN' INFLATION ACCUSATION

PA260231 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2156 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Quito, 25 Jun (EFE)--OPEC today charged the industrialized countries with being responsible for their current high inflation and unemployment rates, due to their current high inflation and unemployment rates, due to their own poor administration and their unwillingness to rationally use their energy.

In Quito, OPEC Secretary General Rene Ortiz issued the organization's official response to the Venice summit communique, in which the West's seven most industrialized nations accused OPEC of "generating inflation."

According to the communique, the "big seven" has again turned the oil organization into a "scapegoat for their own economic ills and those of the rest of the world," while at the same time they agree with the organization "which has persistently asked those same nations to conserve energy.

"The inflation and depression generated by and in the industrialized countries, which at the same time are world exporters, have brought irreparable consequences for poor nations," OPEC claims.

"The modern style of wasteful energy consumption, coupled with the traditional purchase of cheap raw materials," the document adds, "have led the governments of the industrialized world to seek easy solutions, satisfying, among other things, short-range electoral needs, while leading the world toward high inflation rates that have decreased the Third World's terms of exchange."

According to the Rene Ortiz, "if oil prices were doubled now, inflation would increase only between 1.5 and 2 percent, depending on each country's energy imports.

"Therefore," he notes, "it is unfair to blame OPEC for the current inflation affecting countries like the United States."

After recalling that the investment projects for the development of alternate energy sources "have been pushed aside," the document agrees with the Venice declaration in that "the conservation of and the policy of support for new energy sources will not be seriously enforced."

Meanwhile, the organization's communique rejects and described as "out of place" the charge that it is responsible for the developing countries' economic problems. "The OPEC countries," it states, are developing countries, in most cases totally dependent on a single rapidly depletable resource and as such the organization has been a constant defender of a new international economic order and of fomenting aid aimed at the rapid growth of other developing countries."

In this manner, the OPEC communique "receives with satisfaction the summit meeting's promise to contribute more to the aid given developing countries, which until now has been excessively unsuitable in view of the industrialized world's capacity." The document then details the OPEC's aid funds for the developing countries which, according to it, are greater than those offered by the industrialized nations.

In conclusion, the OPEC communique states that it is due "to the industrialized countries' inflation and to other endemic economic problems that a climate of economic injustice has been created.

"Therefore," the document says finally, "the greatest damage has been caused to OPEC and to the other developing countries, since they are expected to pay more for the goods and services they import, while allowing their vital and rapidly depletable resources to be wasted and depreciated in real terms."

CEPE DIRCTOR CALLS FOR AUTONOMOUS OIL INDUSTRY

PA242201 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The Ecuadorean State Oil Corporation [CEPE] is celebrating its eighth anniversary today. CEPE was created by an executive decree issued 23 June 1972 for the purpose of serving as the state representative in the process of controlling an industry considered to be strategic and in carrying out its policies.

On the occasion, CEPE Managing Engineer Jose Carvajal stated: [Begin Carvajal recording] The strike by the refinery workers occurred at a time when shady forces moved behind the curtains to destabilize the fuel supply services which, without false modesty or pretenses, had demonstrated efficiency and clearly nationalist aims. If the strike had been prolonged, the country would have begun to experience a shortage of energy, and the enemies of CEPE and the country would have had sufficient grounds to demonstrate against its ineptitude and its alleged historic invalidity. Consequently, it was a strike against CEPE and against the principle upheld during so many years of struggle and against the Constitution setting forth the right of the state to handle the strategic sectors of the economy. Furthermore, the corporation has never objected to negotiating collective contracts with the workers. This collective contract must be given and it must be given within the context of national reality without creating privileges in the face of the rest of the labor force, the corporation and the rest of the country.

The labor forces will return to their work duties without fear, because we do not seek to adopt positions of victory or revenge. But we must learn from this lesson. The corporation must strip itself of all former elements which led the honest workers to this anarchist position.

I do not want to conclude without recognizing the support given to our efforts by the national government headed by the president of the republic and Natural Resources and Energy Minister Engineer Jose Corsino Cardenas. With this ministry, as it could not otherwise be, maintained very cordial relations and high receptivity to the proposals made by CEPE.

But it is accurate to describe as indispensable the need to institutionalize and acquire legal status for the autonomy of the corporation. The conditions that permit this cordial relationship will not always prevail. Therefore, it is necessary to give CEPE sufficient management autonomy, precisely so that it can remain apart from momentary circumstances, apart from daily politics, and can remain firm in the task of building a national and independent hydrocarbons industry. [end Carvajal recording]

JOURNALIST GONZALEZ DELVALIE RETURNS FROM U.S.

FY251625 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Jun 80 p 12

[Text] Journalist Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle, a reporter for this newspaper, returned from the United States at noon yesterday after a visit by invitation of the State Department through the U.S. Embassy in Paraguay.

Gonzalez Delvalle visited several cities and some states during his stay in that country. He, as a journalist and secretary general of the Journalists Union of Paraguay, met with several U.S. personalities.

Today at 0830 he will appear before the criminal court due to a process against him on charges of alleged violation of law No 209: "defense of public peace and the people's freedom."

Gonzalez Delvalle Imprisoned

FY251626 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1550 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The newsman Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle has been imprisoned in the Tacumbu national penitentiary as of today. This morning at 0830 he presented himself at the criminal court, accompanied by his lawyer (Francisco de Vergara), but at the gate he was intercepted by two policemen, dressed in civilian clothes, who told him that he should consider himself under detention. After protests and discussions, Gonzalez Delvalle boarded a taxi which took him to the 3d Precinct police station, from where he was taken to the Central Police Department. After the formal steps were taken, he was then taken to the national penitentiary.

Part 1 of Offending Article

FY252200 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 11 May 80 p 12

["What Happens in the Courts?" by Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle--published in two installments]

[Text] Two cases have recently revealed once again how badly we are doing in judicial matters. Although much has been written and said about these problems, there is no indication that things are going any better. The appropriate organizations not only turn deaf ears to these problems but also grossly imitate the goddess of justice by blindfolding themselves in the face of irregularities which have been publicly denounced.

These cases are: first, the proceedings concerning the brutal murder of a 16-year-old boy in which Mr Aristides Isusi is involved; and second, an inmate who had been in jail for 7 years without a trial, after being initially charged with having stolen a little more than 6,000 guaranies.

In yesterday's edition, the newspaper ULTIMA HORA published remarks by Attorney Fernan Diaz Perez. In the final part of his statement, Diaz Perez said: "...if this serious practice whereby certain lawyers seek to intimidate witnesses by filing criminal suits against them continues, no one will take the witness stand any more." This is what has been happening in the "Isusi case." Strong pressure has been exerted on the eyewitness to the crime, who has become the target of all kinds of legal tricks and whose imprisonment has been requested. Every time he appears in court to testify there is always something that prevents him from doing so. No episode similar to this can be found, even in Kafka's "The Trial." And as if this were not enough, several charges have been filed against Judge Appleyard, who is hearing the case, and whose removal has been requested. If the charges brought against the judge were true, he would not deserve to sit one more second on his bench.

These events, which the press is covering extensively, rather than helping Mr Isusi are seriously hurting him. His defender, with so many manipulations, is making the public doubt the innocence of his client. Even those who fanatically claim his innocence are asking themselves why there are so many obstacles to the witness of the crime testifying. How is it that the release of Mr Isusi has already been requested when the only person who witnessed the crime has not yet testified. Why is it that the maids who worked for Mr Isusi have not been found and brought forward? Where are they? When and why did they stop working for Mr Isusi?

Regarding the threats made against the witness to the crime, we can only say that the law considers witnesses to be servants of justice. In view of what is happening in the case being heard by Judge Appleyard, nobody would have any interest in serving as a witness in court if he knew that afterward he would be prosecuted, locked in jail and have his personal property impounded to cover civil responsibilities. With this precedent there is a risk that threatening witnesses in the presence and with the approval of the judge himself to win a case will become normal practice.

The other case is also Kafkaesque. Had the church committee not become interested, this poor man would have spent the rest of his days in jail. The first question one asks is: What do judges do in their periodic jail visits? And the public defenders of the poor? Article 583 of the Code of Penal Procedures states that the visits (the judges' visits) "will have the purpose of verifying the status of the cases by investigating the reasons for procedural delays."

Juan Vera, the victim of our courts, will never get back the 7 years he lost in jail, but the state should compensate him with money and at the same time severely punish the judicial officials who in this case have shown criminal negligence. It scares us to think that those responsible for these two cases will probably go unpunished. Justice will no longer have witnessess; a judge will do whatever he wants; a person can spend 7 years in jail without any process and so on, and we will just continue talking about the majesty of justice.

Second Installment

PY260152 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 14 May 80 p 13

[Text] We said in our previous article that it cannot be very encouraging to go to the courts and give testimony on what one knows, if later one has to stand trial, go to jail and put up one's property as bond for civil liabilities. This is about to happen to a person who had the bad luck of being the eyewitness to a crime. In the name of justice, the only eyewitness of a murder has been submitted to incredible pressures. He has endured them stoically, but he will have to be still more courageous in order to stand what is coming. It is almost certain-or perfectly certain--that he will soon be imprisoned.

We again ask: If a witness has to experience all this suffering, who will dare to give testimony even in the simplest cases? A well-known lawyer has said: "In this serious procedural situation, when certain lawyers try to intimidate witnesses by bringing criminal suits against them, justice will remain without any witnesses."

In the case of the barbarous crime which claimed the life of Javier Acosta Ortega, a boy of 17 [as published], we are basically concerned, as members of a civilized community, over two things: 1. That the crime is not being solved and that the murderer is moving freely among us: 2. That witnesses of any crime, from now on, will be afraid to enter the courts to testify. At this point we wish to make a clarification. Someone has said that we have accused Mr Aristides Isusi, mentioning in that connection our first article on the subject, published in this newspaper on Sunday, 28 October last year. [paragraph continues]

In that article we did not make the least insinuation against anyone in particular. In fact, it was headlined: "Who Is the Murderer?" We do not accept the responsibility for the appearance of a name which has now been linked to that question. We did not do it.

Our above-mentioned article of October last year ended with this paragraph: "As citizens we want the criminal to pay his debt, whoever he may be. No matter if he has behaved well before or if he has behaved badly. No matter if he is well known or unknown. No matter if he has influential friends. But it matters that justice is done. No citizen should suspect that such a horrible crime might be covered up by someone. Two months are sufficient to solve such a simple case--if there is a will to solve it, that is."

And we now state the same thing. We do not believe that anybody, ourselves least of all, is interested in whether Mr Isusi is in fact the criminal. What is of interest is that the murderer, no matter who he may be, pay for his crime. What is of interest is that this case be cleared up. What is of interest is that the perpetrator of this terrible crime be punished. These wishes are directed at the MURDERER and at no one else. We condemn the CRIMINAL, no matter what his name. If Mr Isusi is innocent, all for the best and he should leave prison as soon as possible. The trial proceedings must be complied with so that his release can be ordered. From the beginning the only eyewitness has had difficulties placed in his path and has not yet been able to present his evidence. In addition, he is also on trial to prevent him from stating his evidence, and he can go to prison tomorrow for the sole crime of having witnessed the murder of a friend.

In a demonstration of acquiescence, it now seems that the defense lawyer will permit the witness to state his evidence, but it will only be received as information and not as evidence. It is a fact that this witness is 1 month short of reaching the age of 18, the legal age required by law for a fully qualified witness' evidence to have a legal basis. On this point we will give anyone the opportunity to publicly air his coarse judgment.

The eyewitness is 17 years and 11 months old. He witnessed a crime, but his evidence is not valid. He is lacking a month and therefore is disqualified, "because the law so says." In the face of such a terrible crime as we are commenting on, what are 1 or 2 months? Are these small formalities more important that a 17-year-old boy who has been brutally murdered? If there is a law that prevents a crime from being cleared up, if there is a law that has a small loophole that allows the truth to escape, if there is a law that allows society to impotently observe these events, and if there is a law that is incapable of soothing the grief of a mother who picked up the body of her son which had been shattered by a criminal, then to hell with that law, to hell with it because it is harmful and deceitful, to hell with it because it is inhuman. Is the coldness of the written word more important than the social interest of punishing a crime?

Victor Hugo said that sometimes it is necessary to violate the constitution in order to produce offspring. If a law is not capable of giving offspring that will benefit society, then let us violate it: Let us rape it, let us "gang rape" it with the intention of producing offspring which will favor the honest and punish the criminals.

One does not need to be a genius in penal procedures to observe that many obstacles have been used to stop the only eyewitness from giving evidence. Even a layman can understand that a witness has to be listened to so that the crime can be cleared up.

It is true. We are not objective journalists. We are not impartial. We are decidedly in favor of justice.

ARMS TRAFFIC PILOT HOSPITALIZED, INVESTIGATION ORDERED

PA250344 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Cesar Rodriguez, the pilot of the Panamanian aircraft that crashed on Salvadoran territory while carrying military materiel, has survived the accident and is hospitalized in the Cattan Clinic in Chiriqui.

President Aristides Royo today ordered a complete and thorough investigation. A report follows:

The Salvadoran Government has not yet officially responded to Panama's Civil Aeronautics Directorate in connection with the situation created when a Panamanian plane crashed on Salvadoran territory and was charged with carrying weapons and ammunition.

This morning, Acting Civil Aeronautics Director Capt John Bennet said his office is taking action with regard to pilot Cesar Rodriguez' responsibility in this matter:

[Begin recording] The pilot has been instructed to appear before the Civil Aeronautics Directorate, where he will be specifically charged with making an international flight without a suitable international flight plan. This is clearly established by our laws. Article No 206 specifies that an aircraft cannot be abandoned anywhere and article No 212 of Decree 19 even provides for the revoking of a license in cases this serious.

The pilot has already been summoned but has not yet shown up at this institution to respond to the charges. Nevertheless, the charges are already being formulated by this office. [end recording]

Attorney General To Investigate

PA251708 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 25 Jun 80 pp 1, 2-B

[Letter by Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez, Panamanian government and justice minister, to Attorney General Olmedo Miranda dated 18 June 1980]

[Text] Mr Attorney General: As is public knowledge, on 15 June 1980, the Salvadoran Government stated that a Panamanian-licensed craft was involved in an accident on its soil and that it was apparently linked to a shipment intended to upset the political situation in that country.

Our civil aeronautics officials noted that the aircraft had the following features:

A 560-A Aerocommander with a provisional license No 776 that had a previous Colombian license No HK1172-P but was impounded by Panamanian officials for drug trafficking on 1 August 1979; it was placed at the disposal of the Panamanian Air Force as is normal practice under Panamanian law while legal proceedings are undertaken.

The pilot was a Panamanian national who is under arrest.

Since our police have conducted an investigation, we think this is the time for the matter to be entrusted to and left under the direct responsibility of the attorney general's office as set forth in the Constitution and the law so the facts and pertinent responsibilities can be ascertained.

It is of special interest to the national government that the investigation clearly stipulates the responsibility of the Civil Aeronautics Bureau in matters such as:

1. The validity of the provisional license;

2. If the official who signed the document committed a crime;

3. The responsibility of the control tower when the plane left Marcos Gelabert Airport in Paitilla, Panama City;

4. If the plane concluded its flight plan in David;

5. The responsibility of the Enrique Malek Airport officials when the plane left the country.

Regarding the possible implication of private firms in the incident, we want to ascertain if any private enterprise collaborated or supported this action and we also want to know:

1. The responsibility of Aviones de Panama, S.A. in this matter;

2. The mechanical conditions and the state of the instruments of the 776 craft during its storage at Aviones de Panama, S.A.

It is also important to ascertain the site, area or embarkation port of the cargo transported by the Panamanian licensed craft, as well as:

A. The nature of the cargo and its approximate quantity;

B. The person or persons who supplied it;

C. The specific area where it was picked up.

We also want the investigation to determine if there is any responsibility on the part of our military authorities, specifically the Panamanian Air Force, in this matter.

As minister of government and justice, I hereby inform you that as of this date, the police are leaving the investigation, and it will be left up to you or the agencies of the attorney general's office as set forth in the Constitution and the law to explain the the incident and give an explanation to the Salvadoran Government.

It is good to tell the attorney general that we are ready to cooperate closely with this investigation and we have so instructed the National Guard and police officials under our purview.

Very truly yours, [signed] Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez, minister of government and justice.

COLOMBIA SAYS PANAMA NOT PROMOTING M-19 MEETINGS

PA250252 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Colombian Government is sure that the Panamanian authorities are not promoting any type of meeting that has as its participants the leaders of the Colombian guerrilla organization 19 April Movement (M-19). A report follows:

"The Colombian ambassador here, Libardo Lopez Gomez, affirmed today that his government does not view with concern the M-19's insistence on using Panama as the site of possible meetings between its leaders and the Colombian Government. In the course of a long conversation held with us today, Lopez Gomez said that President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's government is sure that:

[Begin recording] The Panamanian Government has nothing to do with the M-19 terrorists' insistence. I can also say that we have reports that many M-19 elements have come here to hold meetings. We have reliable information about this because, among other things, they themselves have announced this. [end recording]

U.S. 'INTERVENTION' IN LATIN AMERICA CONTINUES

PA242319 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 24 Jun 80 p 4-A

[By Luis Restrepo Rosas]

[Text] Nonintervention is a subject of great importance for Latin America because this continent has been politically, economically and militarily intervened in on many occasions and by a single power during the present century. During the latter half of the present century, there have been many interventions in Latin America. Santo Domingo was invaded and occupied on President Johnson's orders using anticommunism as a pretext. Prior to that the evil blockade of Cuba was established. It is still being maintained and has caused the death of children because of a lack of medicine, destabilized that country's economy and so forth.

Panama has been the victim of military intervention since the last century. This intervention still continues because the United States imposed certain clauses in the canal treaties which permit the presence of military forces on Panamanian territory until the last day of the present century, so it is said.

In addition, U.S. Law 90-79 has outlined a strategy for the continuous military occupation of the Isthmus of Panama at the discretion of the northern power, through the simple unilateral announcement by that power that "the canal and the continent's security are in danger" as well as through the famous concept of "expeditious passage" which is a permanent threat to the country's sovereignty.

Statements

The foregoing paragraphs were prompted by statements made last week by a U.S. diplomatic representative in Central America. According to the diplomat, "the United States does not intervene either politically or economically in Latin America." This statement must be considered an insult, to say the least, because it attempts to make Latin Americans appear so stupid that they cannot distinguish between interventionist aggression and plain and honest friendship.

Several days after the diplomat made this statement, the U.S. Congress contradicted him. During the discussion of the bill on foreign economic aid, the U.S. interventionist mentality came to the fore when they began considering the chapters related to Latin America. For example, the aid to Nicaragua was the subject of intense debate for several hours and the administration barely managed to obtain a compromise agreement. Nicaragua was assigned $54 million, but this figure will probably be reduced by the Senate, according to experts on the subject. Some Congressmen used really insulting words when discussing the Nicaraguan issue and it was even proposed that the aid money to be given to Nicaragua should be controlled from Washington as a "message that the United States would not aid...the communists."

If this is not economic intervention, then what is it?

President Carter's administration had stipulated larger amounts to aid Latin American development, but Congress was of the opinion that it was more favorable to U.S. interests to increase military aid claiming "that it is as effective as economic aid and that the military aid reinforces U.S. interests in the region."

If this is not political intervention, then one must find another term for it. It also justifies the criticisms of U.S. interventionist policy made by some Latin American rulers.

For example, the Caribbean is currently being subjected to strong and constant political and economic pressures. Some Caribbean countries such as Jamaica, Grenada and Guyana have been surrounded with a sanitary cordon. Grenada was harshly criticized by Washington for daring to freely give its vote on the Afghanistan issue in the United Nations. If that is not political intervention, one must find out what it is. The naval maneuvers in the Caribbean scheduled for 2 months ago were planned jointly with programs for destabilizing Cuba. It is known that a fifth column was formed which later went to Miami. This fifth column was to be incited by infiltrated agents to promote confrontations with the invading troops in the Guantanamo Bay region, which would serve as an excuse to occupy the island by claiming that the Cuban people had asked the Pentagon for military aid. The plot did not succeed because Comdr Fidel Castro was one step ahead of these plans. He opened the doors to all those who wanted to leave and the fifth column moved or to Key West. If that is not political intervention, then what is?

Every day we Panamanians denounce U.S. violations of the canal treaty. We denounce the ill-intentioned Law 90-79 as flagrant intervention in Panamanian sovereignty. It is indeed political intervention to deny Panamanians rights stipulated in the canal treaty itself and to devote canal funds to other matters, thus reducing our country's economic benefits. Political and economic interventions continue. For this reason, the statements made by the U.S. diplomat in the Central American country cannot withstand a serious analysis.

HECTOR CAMPORA ENDS VISIT, MET WITH TORRIJOS

PA202256 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0125 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Panama City, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Former Argentine President Hector Campora ended his 5-day private visit to Panama tonight. During his stay, he met with the leader of the Panamanian regime, Gen Omar Torrijos.

Shortly before returning to his exile in Mexico, Campora refused to comment on his meeting with Torrijos and particularly on the efforts to obtain the freedom of former Argentine President Maria Estela de Peron. Campora told ACAN-EFE: "Ask the owner of the house, Gen Omar Torrijos, that question."

Campora said that Mrs Peron's release depended on Argentine justice. "That is, if there is justice in my country," he added. He did not specify what steps are being taken to obtain her release, however. Esteban Righi, interior minister under Campora, accompanied him on his trip.

COSTA RICA

DISMISSED WORKERS SEIZE LABOR MINISTRY BUILDING

PA251423 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Over 50 workers dismissed from the (Estabapari) Company, who were scheduled to meet with Deputy Labor Minister Federico Gallegos to find a solution in connection with the payment of their benefits, seized the (Raventos) Building and blocked its entrance and elevators, thus keeping the public from either entering or leaving.

The former (Estabapari) workers, who were fired several weeks ago when their strike was declared illegal, placed obstacles at the Labor Ministry's main entrance and elevators. For more than 2 hours they did not allow anyone to either leave or enter the building, so that the ministry was practically paralyzed all afternoon. The negotiations slated between the banana company and its workers could not be held either.

In view of the workers' stand, the deputy labor minister ordered the gates closed as a security measure in order to prevent violent incidents. At one point, the workers and their communist leaders allowed the women inside the building, which houses both the Labor and Education ministries, to leave. When the public realized what was going on, it chose to do so without the Labor Ministry's services as long as [words indistinct].

According to some of the workers, they carried out this action to press for the payment of their labor benefits. Labor Minister German Serrano Pinto, for his part, said his office cannot promise to obtain the payment of these workers' benefits because they are not workers of a state institution and were fired from a private company after their strike was declared illegal. He added that if at any time a commitment had been made, he had not been present at those negotiations and knows nothing about them.

In view of the situation created at the Labor Ministry, Minister German Serrano Pinto requested the presence of the Civil Guard and of Criminal Attorney General Roberto (Steiner). Members of the public force showed up at the site to guarantee the security of those who work at the ministry. For his part, (Steiner) proceeded to prepare a legal document on these developments, confirming that the elevators had indeed been interrupted and that obstacles had been erected at the building's entrance, thus preventing the free circulation of both the public and the workers.

According to the labor minister, it is the government's decision that the law in all its extremes should be fulfilled; therefore, no pressures limiting the rights of others will be permitted. He added that legal proceedings will continue at the courts against those who acted in this manner this afternoon at the Labor Ministry's building.

The former (Estabapari) workers' actions forced the authorities to block off the street in front of the (Raventos) Building and to maintain close vigilance throughout the area.

The former (Estabapari) workers and their leaders, who in an unprecedented action seized the Labor Ministry building, blocked the building's emergency exits as well. When the women were allowed to leave, the civil guards had to protect them all the way to the street, while uncertainty prevailed among a good many of the Education and Labor ministries' employees.

The blocking of the main entrance and the emergency exits, as well as the interruption of the elevators, which after the seizure did not work any more, will be evidence that the authorities will present at the tribunals, several Labor Ministry officials commented.

SAN JOSE MUNICIPAL WORKERS TO STRIKE 26 JUN

PA251545 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Some 1,600 municipal employees will go on strike tomorrow. The San Jose municipal workers want a 500-colones pay raise. The raise is contingent on obtaining new funds, trade union leaders have noted.

The first rally will be held from 0600 to 0830 on Thursday. During a news conference held yesterday afternoon, the leaders of the five trade union organizations in the San Jose municipality announced that a first strike will be staged tomorrow. If they do not obtain what they want, they will exert more pressure.

The raise that the municipal workers want is not contingent on new funds. We want a 500-colones raise and it will be up to the municipal officials to see how they obtain it. A union official said the unions do not have to look for funds but city hall has to study how it gives more funds to local governments to solve the economic problems of the workers.

More than a year ago we approached city hall with the matter of the raise we obtained in January 1980, Edgar Solano, a trade union leader, told the press. In February we asked for the new raise and to this day we have received no reply. We respect order and we love the municipality but we also want to be heard or at least get a reply, Solano said.

Starting Thursday we will exert all the necessary pressure so the government, the Legislative Assembly or whoever else will pay attention to us to pay us what is fair, the union leader said. We will tell all workers our reasons for demanding the pay raise at the start of business on Thursday.

The officials who were present during the trade union leaders' protest defended the workers' demands but thought that a solution is impossible if the Legislative Assembly does not approve the taxes which will draw the revenue to cope with the situation. Jose Joaquin Arroyo, United Peoples official, said the reclassification of markets and the raising of the rent there would be enough. Guido Granado Ramirez, a National Liberation Party official, concurred.

EL SALVADOR

STRIKE ENTERS 2D DAY; SITUATION IMPROVED

PA251308 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0651 GMT 25 Jun 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Jun (LATIN)--The general strike organized by the leftwing began its second day today with a relative degree of success amid intensive military patrolling in the country's main cities. According to official reports, there has been no political violence.

Meanwhile, Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia last night rejected a charge raised by a Honduran bishop that the Salvadoran Army had killed some 600 people trying to flee into Honduras. "This is part of a campaign designed to discredit the government and the armed forces," Garcia said.

The strike--which yesterday mobilized some 160,000 members of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses (CRM)--did not affect the country's normal activities, the Labor Ministry reported.

However, the defense minister admitted last night that thousands had not reported to work because of the lack of transportation or for fear of being involved in acts of violence. San Salvador looked partially paralyzed because of a noticeable reduction in vehicular and pedestrian traffic that affected commercial activities.

According to police reports, there was "sporadic shooting" during the early stage of the strike in the neighboring towns of Mejicanos, Cuscatancingo, San Marcos, Ciudad Merlito and Santa Tecla. No victims were reported.

The purpose of the strike is to sow "panic" among the population, Colonel Garcia asserted. He told LATIN that public employees (bureaucrats) worked normally yesterday. Garcia said that the workers who did not report for work yesterday should do so today to restore normalcy "although this is not an order but an appeal to the conscience of each one, because work gives us peace, harmony, tranquillity and progress."

Minister Garcia affirmed that "the situation will have changed "today and that "sufficient vigilance" will be maintained to guarantee to a substantial degree that trade and industry will be able to operate normally. He added that the armed forces are keeping strict vigilance in San Salvador and other Salvadoran cities like Santa Ana, San Miguel, Sonsonate, Zacatecoluca, San Vicente and Usulutan. Army patrols have been deployed on the busiest streets since the beginning of the strike. The military officer added that vigilance has caused a drop in political violence.

'Increased Activity' in Capital

PA251611 Paris AFP in Spanish 1543 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Jun (AFP)--There seemed to be increased activity in San Salvador this morning as compared with yesterday, as the second and last day of a national work stoppage called by the left began.

The number of workers going to work at their factories and offices doubled today but the halt in the mass transit service continued. The army is still constantly patrolling the entire city today and surveillance at some points such as the parking lots for public service vehicles has been intensified.

The government also announced that bus service will be back to normal today as management has promised. Along Independence Boulevard in the western section of the capital, hundreds of workers were walking to the commercial section while others were taking small trucks or rented cars to get to work. However, the bulk of commercial and industrial activities and public offices remained at a standstill.

So far the strike has gone by without violence even though most Salvadorans are still afraid that disturbances can break out at any moment. Apparently the marked presence of the army on the streets of San Salvador has kept the leftwingers from staging demonstrations on the public thoroughfare.

Managua Comments

PA251418 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Now we have more information from El Salvador by the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY. The unprecedented success of the general strike which began today and the prospects of this quality step forward for the future of the Salvadoran people are the harshest blows received thus far this year by the military Christian Democratic junta governing El Salvador.

Despite the insistent and vigorous appeals by the armed forces, by the principal newspapers and by the sectors committed one way or another with the reforms and repression program which the junta is intent on carrying out at a cost, which human rights organizations of all parts of the world condemn, the working people did not allow themselves to be pressured. They stayed at home in their neighborhoods.

Meanwhile, Israeli-manufactured fighter aircraft are overflying peasant regions constantly, increasing the fear of the people which has almost reached its limit with the constant patrolling and raids unleashed by the armed forces throughout all national territory.

Doubtlessly, these events of struggle, particularly will strengthen the revolutionary organizations which have shown the world audaciously their lofty capacity of support and close connection with the masses, faithfully interpreting the current circumstances.

The most immediate results already can be envisaged. In the beginning of July, Salvador Cayetano Carpio of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces, Joaquin Villalobos of the Peoples Revolutionary Army, Ernesto Jovel of the Armed Forces of National Resistance, and Jorge Shafick Handal of the Communist Party of El Salvador will merge as a single army, annulling the former political-military structures. This new organization, which has not as yet decided the name under which it will act in the political-military struggle in El Salvador, will fall under the direct command of the aforementioned persons who will hold the rank of commanders in chief.

Workers Reportedly Turned Back

PA252239 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1819 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Many workers have been sent back home by the security corps. Several people who live in Cuscatancingo, Ciudad Delgado and Mejicanos have informed this station that in view of the lack of transportation they walked to workspace, but, after being searched at poolice posts, the officers told them to go back home. We are making this observation in a constructive way because the attitude of some people who were urging the people [not] to show up at work is detrimental to the junta and the armed forces. In fact, some employees of this station did not show up because of these actions by the security corps.

'Virtual Occupation' by Military

PA260234 Paris AFP in Spanish 0011 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Jun (AFP)--For the first time in many weeks, San Salvador today, until the early hours this afternoon, had not reported any violent death resulting from political differences.

To some extent, this climate of tranquillity is being imposed by the massive presence of well-armed soldiers throughout the city. Meanwhile, the general strike, which was called to demand the lifting of the state of siege and the end of repression, is on its second and final day.

The strike was evidently successful on its first day when three-fourths of the activities in the capital were paralyzed; but today 80 percent of the activities in San Salvador were resumed, and commercial activities were almost totally resumed. Only the big stores, to prevent reprisals from the leftwing, did not open. But in the main square business and street vendors were practically normal. Most public offices today worked as usual behind closed doors to prevent any attack. A high percentage of schools and city transportation did not operate, as was the case yesterday.

The resumption of activities in San Salvador seemed to be a response to the television appeal made last night by the government junta to the people to return to work. The Salvadoran Army, through Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, last night warned leftwing groups that if they want war, they will have war.

After this warning, military vigilance in San Salvador was practically doubled today. Military units patrolled close to one another throughout the city. Soldiers patrolled the city streets afoot and some were posted at street intersections. The virtual occupation of San Salvador by the army effectively reduced the possibilities of leftwing groups carrying their operations, which today were limited to three explosions which did not have major consequences. Many traffic lights were destroyed today by leftists, but traffic, although slower than usual, has had no problem.

A leftwing command this morning attacked the newspaper cars and destroyed today's edition of DIARIO DE HOY and LA PRENSA GRAFICA which were being sent to the eastern part of the country. Only in Usulutan, 110 km southeast of San Salvador, was violence reported today: Three bodies with bullet wounds were left in the streets.

Four Civilians Killed

PA260208 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 June 80

[Text] Four civilians were killed this afternoon in San Salvador in a confrontation between leftist militants and security troops. This has been the most serious incident reported in the 2 days of a general strike called by Marxist groups to protest the state of siege imposed in El Salvador since 6 March. While over 80 percent of industries and businesses in the capital closed on the first day of the strike, only 50 percent of the business establishments remained closed today.

Junta Antistrike Decree

PA252342 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1938 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Salvadoran revolutionary government junta decree issued at the presidential house on 24 June 1980 in San Salvador--read by announcer]

[Text] Article 1: The strike and general walkout by officials and employees of government and autonomous institutions is declared illegal according to article 110 of the Constitution.

Article 2: We can rightfully assume that there is a strike or general walkout when officials or employees abandon their jobs or stage a slowdown.

Article 3: General directors, chiefs of division, department or section, and in general any official or employee holding a supervisory position, must act in the following manner when the work of public services are interrupted by any of the causes established in article 6 of this decree:

A. Supervisors will ask officials or employees promoting the strike to return to work. If they do not immediately obey his order, he will proceed to fire them without any responsibility on the part of the government.

B. Supervisors will ask officials or employees not promoting the strike or walkout, but participating in it, or if they do not participate but are directly or indirectly involved, to return to work. If they do not obey his order, he will proceed to suspend them for 6 months without pay.

If the offense is repeated, supervisors will immediately proceed to fire the officials or employees involved without any responsibility on the part of the government. Notification by supervisors for workers to return to work on bulletin boards or will come through the news media.

Article 4: A dismissed official or employee will be immediately replaced.

Article 5: The official or employee who returns to work will not be paid for the days he was on strike or walked out. If deductions to officials' or employees' salary are not made in the same month of the strike or walkout, it will be made in the following months.

Article 6: Sanctions will be applied to officials or employees who refuse to return to work or in one way or another cause trouble at work or slow down operations. The supervisor who applies these sanctions must notify the Finance Ministry and the office of the Comptroller General.

Article 7: General directors, chiefs of division, department or section and in general any official or employee holding a supervisory position, is obligated to immediately report to his immediate superior any incident to which article 6 can be applied.

Article 8: General directors, chiefs of division, department or section and in general any official or employee holding a supervisory position, who:

A: Does not comply with the obligations established in this decree;

B: Authorizes or makes effective payments of salary to officials or employees who are on strike, who have walked off their jobs, or who have slowed production, or cause trouble at work; and

C: Makes any agreement with officials or employees' organizations which lack legal status; or agrees to anything which is definitely against the law, will be fined from 200 to 2,000 colones. The fine will depend on the seriousness of the offense. Fines imposed by the officials in charge are valid.

Article 9: General directors, chiefs of division, department or section and in general any official or employee holding a supervisory position, will be dismissed from his position or job in case he fails to enforce the obligations established in this decree.

Article 10: The person who has authority to appoint or hire working personnel who in some way violated this decree can impose fines on offenders without having to comply with procedures contained in the civil service law.

Article 11: The sanctions imposed by this decree are unappealable.

Article 12: Civil service law and other laws which do not contradict this decree are still in effect.

Article 13: The present decree becomes effective 8 days after its publication in the official gazette.

[Signed] Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos, Col Jaime Abdul Guiterrez, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Jose Ramos Avalos Navarrete and Finance Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio.

Defense Minister Comments

PA260039 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 25 Jun 80 pp 3, 30

[Excerpt] The army guarantees the security of those who wish to work and no one is obliged to support strikes which, instead of solving our problems, aggravate them, Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said yesterday in referring to the 48-hour strike decreed by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses (CRM).

The minister said that, fulfilling its promises, the armed forces have provided intensive vigilance throughout the capital to forestall any attempt to disrupt the peace. Yesterday there were no serious disturbances. There were a few isolated incidents, but these were of minor importance, he said.

The official gave thanks for the support given to the army at this time and deplored the lack of cooperation by some transportation workers who, attempting to disguise their political affiliations, put an economic stamp on the problem.

The minister said that the problem of the buses was about to be resolved. He did not indicate what measures might be taken by the army if the electrical power is cut.

The minister did admit, however, that 50 to 60 percent of activities in San Salvador were paralyzed yesterday morning.

"In this city, no strike is felt unless it involves the bus service or electrical power," the minister said.

The minister praised the determination of the Salvadoran people who yesterday, defying all threats, went into the streets to look for vehicles in order to get to work. Many businesses opened, and at noon it was heartwarming to see the people going home on foot to have lunch and later return to work.

It was noted that many people want to work. Some people did not go to work because of a lack of transportation, because of pressure and threats from the leftist groups, but the vigilance of the army prevented the disorders that had been predicted.

The minister said it is true that reports have been received from Chalatenango about the presence of unidentified airplanes in that area. However, he said, the Salvadoran Air Forces and the army have been instructed to open fire on all aircraft attempting to violate our airspace.

Minister Garcia described as "untrue" reports from Nicaragua in which alleged refugees have said that in Cara Sucia, San Francisco Menendez, 3,000 civilians were killed in a clash. He said that San Francisco Menendez does not have 3,000 inhabitants. Moreover, he said, their relatives would already have come here to complain about the event. "To hide one body is difficult," he said, "let alone 3,000."

This, he said, is a part of campaign to discredit El Salvador and the armed forces is not exempt from it.

The same terms were applied to a document issued by priests from Santa Rosa in Copan, Honduras, which states that 600 Salvadorans have been "massacred" near the Sumpul River.

Morales Ehrlich Assessment

PA260416 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Speech by government junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich on a radio and television network--live]

[Text] Good evening, dear friends. This is the second day of the announced strike in our country. During this second day we have entered a process of rapid normalization of the city of San Salvador, where this strike was most felt. It was also felt somewhat in San Miguel and Santa Ana, but in other parts of the country the strike has not really had any effect and in many other places they did not even observe it.

Some shops have now been opened; several bus lines are already operating; people have begun walking, taking buses, taxis, pickups, and so forth. They have begun working and, we repeat, today we have found ourselves in the midst of a very rapid process of normalization.

Yesterday a large number of stores closed and it could be said that the strike had some effect; it did have some effect. But I invite all of you to analyze how this has happened and why this strike had the effects it had, why some people did not show up at work, why many shops closed. Yesterday and on the previous days there was much propaganda in connection with this announced strike and there were many threats as to the consequences for the people if they did not heed the strike.

The day before yesterday there were many threats. People from the Coordinating Board, and even from their military corps, entered many shops and threatened the people there. They went into beauty shops to frighten people; they did the same in the markets. They told people that unless they refrained from showing up at their work they might be killed or would suffer the consequences. There was terrorism--many bombs, shots. Yesterday, during the early morning hours, there were many shots. At certain (?posts) Coordinating Board groups prevented many workers and employees from coming to San Salvador to work. So yesterday, San Salvador was paralyzed.

So what was there? I guess you will agree with me, because you too experienced it also. Fear is what there was. There was real fear. That is why many shop and store owners did not open. They decided not to open. Probably you who are watching me were among them. We also observed there was no transportation because the transportation workers were threatened. Many people did not find a means of transportation because other transport groups had also been threatened. Many people came on foot (?and even stood in front of their stores and shops, but the shop did not open [words indistinct]. (?Other public employees) [words indistinct] several buses were burned. The (?vehicles) that circulated were burned and used to block the roads. There were shots, bombs (?in the downtown area). Well, I think all of us saw these things [words indistinct]. But aside from the fact that there was a lot of fear, one thing became clear: The people wanted [words indistinct] and they have showed this since noon yesterday, when buses and taxis tried to circulate. People were detained in order to keep them from getting to their jobs, so they would not get to their factories. It was necessary to shoot; it was necessary to throw bombs; it was necessary to frighten and terrorize in order to keep the people from [words indistinct].

Throughout the day, the public force gradually began patrolling the city more openly. People began coming out and yesterday afternoon buses were already circulating. (?These buses) were burned that very afternoon in an effort to keep the people from returning [words indistinct].

Today is the second day of the strike. It has been totally different. People came to work. The number of people who walked or used any available means of locomotion was truly [word indistinct]. And I think all of us were able to verify this.

The Coordinating Board's measures to instill fear were really weaker than those implemented yesterday. And the city was probably better patrolled than it was yesterday. As a result, the people came out on the streets and (?today was a normal day). In other words, if people are not detained or terrorized, what they want is to lead their normal lives. They want to change this country but by peaceful means.

Thus, we have that now, today, this afternoon. We are very quickly going back to normal and tomorrow we will have a normal day.

So what can we deduce from this? I think that from every development we must derive some experience. First, yesterday there was a trauma of fear and this must be accepted. I think, my friend, that you who did not open your store yesterday did not do so out of fear that something might happen to your store. Many of you who did not show up at work did so out of fear that something might happen to you on the way there or at your jobs.

Second, the people wanted to go to work. This was evident yesterday but has become fully manifest now because in spite of the terrorist measures designed to keep them from going to work, both workers and employees went to work. The stores have opened. One thing must be said: This government really did nothing to force the opening of the stores, so it was a spontaneous development. And this is what we must analyze: that the opening of the businesses and the process of normalization is spontaneous. By simply providing some more order and patrolling in the city, (?activities) go back to normal. This also implies a certain weakness on the part of the Coordinating Board of the Masses, a weakness on the part of leftist forces which are the ones [words indistinct].

It also implies something else: the loss of fear on the part of [words indistinct]. This is something that must really be taken into account by all the political forces that [words indistinct]. People are losing their fear of all those trying to terrorize them.

I believe that you, gentlemen of the Coordinating Board, gentlemen of the extreme left, must consider that when only the power to instill fear is left it means the beginning of the end is here. I think this is worth observing, for one must ask: Has there been support? I belive both you and our entire people will agree that there was no support for those actions. There was terror and at first the people abstained from going to work, that is true. But that is not support.

In the city, we see how they are ordered off the buses and told not to work. Some are even threatened with their lives if they open their businesses. Nobody escapes the impact of terror.

Things other than strikes are taking place in the rural sector because there the people pay no attention to it. The peasants, however, are suffering the consequences. They are being told not to sow; otherwise, they may lose their lives. Thus, they are being deprived of their means of living. You know I am not lying: That is also a kind of repression--you are repressing the people. Many organizations, often quite concerned about human rights, have not realized how this situation affects our people; that you, members of the leftwing, are making our people suffer.

If things continue as they are, then things are bad for you, because it is evident that the leftist groups are losing popular support. Suffice it to visit downtown San Salvador and speak to the people on the street to find out that they no longer support these actions that have now become mere vandalism, far from being representative of any worthy cause or objective for which the struggle was started.

The people lose their fear in time. Just as there have been governments in the past in which the people lost fear because they only offered violence and nothing to benefit the people, I ask you now if you think you can continue intimidating the people permanently? The answer is no! Why? Because we all know that there are psychological mechanisms within the people to overcome the trauma of fear, and create other mechanisms of self-defense. That is why now, on the second day of a 2-day strike, despite all sorts of menaces to the people, as soon as it became evident that the city was effectively patrolled, the people went to the streets to return to their normal lives. What does that mean? That they have no fear, that they cannot be dominated through fear.

That means, gentlemen, that there is no popular support for you. You must consider this or head straight for failure. There is another thing: You have very little to offer the people. This government has always been understanding and open to participation by the various sectors. We have said we wanted a pluralist government, and in that respect, this government really wants a democratic society in which all the people may participate, regardless of their political ideologies, but respecting the rules of the democratic game.

I want to close by expressing to the Salvadoran people, and particularly to the public employees, the gratitude of the governing junta for having gone to their jobs today and for having contributed to starting this process normalizing our daily activities in the city and throughout the country. I want to thank the large number of factories and other institutions that functioned normally today, for they set the example of the behavior of a good citizen--an example which should be observed.

Let us prepare for a normal day tomorrow. Let us all go to our work and open our businesses because if we want to save ourselves we must lose our fears. We have nothing to fear but fear itself. Let us all go to work and unite forces, and we shall change this society.

In conclusion, I wish to repeat that you should have faith in this process; have faith in this revolution of freedom; have faith because the economic power will truly pass to the people. The land will belong to the peasant and the wealth will be redistributed. This society will be reorganized to the benefit of all Salvadorans as we are working toward that objective.

We can be accused of a number of things, but one thing is true: The facts will be known because they are benefiting the entire population. In a short period of time we will start seeing such benefits. We must have faith, but that faith must be accompanied by participation, because the measure to which we participate will truly guarantee the desired changes and the installation of a democratic government, and will assure the respect of our rights. This is what this government wants and this is our objective: that the entire population get to work and participate together with the government.

I repeat, tomorrow will be a normal day. Today was a day that marked the way toward normalcy. Yesterday was a day where fear prevailed, but that fear must be eradicated because the people will be saved once they shake fear off their backs and decide to build a just, human and dignified society. Let us carry out this revolution united. Thank you and good night.

LEFTIST OPPOSITION TO FORM 'SINGLE ARMY'

PA251330 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The report which has caused the most impact at the international level is the announcement that a very transcendental historic deed will occur in the struggle of the Salvadoran people early in July: It was learned that the division of the political and military revolutionary organizations will be a thing of the past within the next few days.

The Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL], the Revolutionary Peoples Army [ERP], the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES] and the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] will cease to exist as such.

A single army will emerge from their force, their heroism, their revolutionary awareness, their responsibility toward the peoples of the world and their unity. This merger of all the political and military forces fighting to overthrow the Salvadoran junta and install a democratic and popular government is the result of a long historical process which has reached its most brilliant moments over the past few days and which is 50 years old.

The same sources which reported on this total merger of the revolutionary forces revealed that the name of the new organization has not been determined yet. However, the names of the leaders of this powerful force which is already circulating throughout the world are: Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Joaquin Villalobos, Jorge Shafik Handal and Ernesto Jovel--top leaders of the FPL, ERP, PCES and FARN. They will be the new commanders in chief of the new army. They will be the commanders of the Salvadoran revolution.

Salvador Cayetano Carpio has been the top FPL leader up to now; Joaquin Villalobos, leader of the ERP; Jorge Shafik Handal of the PCES and Ernesto Jovel of the FARN.

Next week the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] will also cease to exist. This general strike called by CRM will possibly be the most important final act of the CRM because next week it will cease to exist and a single organization of the masses will be born in its place. It will be a true political army vis-a-vis the armed army [as heard] which is jointly striking the military-Christian Democratic junta in order to overthrow it and install a democratic and popular government.

The top leaders of the new organization of the masses which will be born next week from the fusion of the various groups which make the CRM will be: Juan Chacon, leader of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc, Jose Leoncio Pichinte, leader of the 28 February Peoples Leagues, Roberto Ramos of the United Popular Action Front, Mario Aguinado Carranza of the Nationalist Democratic Union Party, and Luis Diaz of the Peoples Liberation Movement. All these leaders will make up the supreme directorate of the new organization of the masses to be formed in El Salvador next week, which will be born from the merger of these organizations.

FARN DEATH LIST THREATENS 215 PEOPLE

PA241704 Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Jun (AFP)--The clandestine ultraleftist Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) threatened 215 persons with death here today. According to a list issued in this capital, the persons included three former presidents and two members of the present government junta.

The three former presidents who were threatened are: Fidel Sanchez Hernandez, Arturo Armando Molina and Carlos Humberto Romero who were listed jointly with junta members Napoleon Duarte and Antonio Morales Ehrlich.

Morales Ehrlich suffered a mild heart attack this afternoon and was immediately treated by doctors who were friends of his and who told the press that Morales Ehrlich had already gone back to the government house and was in good condition despite the heart attack.

Morales Ehrlich is currently facing a very difficult family situation since his older son is in jail for being a member of the clandestine Peoples Liberation Forces and his other son, who is only 16 years old, joined the same group 1 week ago.

Among those also threatened by the FARN are Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez, Interior Minister Ovidio Hernandez, Treasury Minister Eduardo Tenorio, the directors of the country's most important newspapers, foreign correspondents and newsmen of other newspapers. The FARN communique noted that if those threatened are outside the country--in Miami or Europe--"they will be followed there so that the people can execute them."

Meanwhile, the political violence claimed two more victims here today when two youths, apparently leftists, were killed near the national university. In addition, a radio station was seized by the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) in San Salvador today. The BPR issued a call to the Salvadoran people to join the general strike scheduled for tomorrow, Wednesday.

For their part, 1,200 workers of the electric company went on strike today to protest the murder of one of its members which occurred in Ahuachapan, 100 km west of San Salvador.

Meanwhile, the government announced that it will reveal several measures tonight so that the country will not be paralyzed because of the strike convoked by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses.

Further Details

PA250309 Paris AFP in English 0220 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] San Jose, June 25 (AFP)--In El Salvador, correspondents of the four major international news agencies working in the country announced Tuesday they were preparing a communique outlining their "difficult situation," it was learned here.

The joint statement by Penate Zambrano of AFP, Adrian Aldana of REUTER, Eduardo Vasquez of the ASSOCIATED PRESS and Rafael Mora of UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL will respond to a communique in which the Armed Forces of the National Resistance (FARN) Monday threatened the lives of 15 Salvadoran journalists, including them.

Meanwhile, Salvadoran Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia Tuesday accused the left of trying to tarnish El Salvador's image through the use of the international news agencies.

The FARN document condemned 215 Salvadorans, including three former presidents, two Christian Democratic members of the government junta, industrialists and journalists, accusing them of "being servile to the oligarchy." Among the journalists accused were editors and reporters of the local newspapers PRENSA GRAFICA and DIARIO DE HOY.

"Whether they are in El Salvador, in Miami or in Europe, persons condemned will be pursued so that the people have justice," FARN said. Critics threatening violence to journalists are not limited to the extreme left. In February, extreme rightists kidnapped a Mexican journalist for several hours and forced him to leave the country in an airplane. In April, the Salvadoran Government expelled a UPI correspondent, accusing him of sending out false information, but the correspondent recently returned to the country.

PEOPLES LIBERATION FORCES DENY ARMS SMUGGLING

PA242121 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City--The Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] of El Salvador have denied that they are receiving arms from foreign countries, as the Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador stated recently. The [word indistinct] in a communique announced by its representatives in Mexico denied the veracity of alleged reports which the junta attributed to a prisoner.

The FPL communique, on denying the reports of the Salvadoran junta, charges that they are part of a campaign of misinformation to conceal what is really occuring in El Salvador--59 assasinations a day, military occupation of the principal zones of the country, open U.S. intervention at every level in government and in every form of repression, and total political isolation of the regime.

The objective of this misinformation is to justify future attacks against persons and institutions who have risen up in defense of the interests of the people, such as the universities and the most honest sectors of the church, the FPL states. It adds that it also seeks to justify the continuation of the most abject genocide ever known to Central America and the ever increasing intervention of U.S. imperialism, using as pretext the moral support which the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua have manifested for the struggle of the Salvadoran people.

The extent of the lies is such that it can only be explained by the extent of the desperation of the current regime and its U.S. advisers in view of the impossibility of preventing the [word indistinct] of the popular offensive manifested in the agreement of recent unity of its political and military vanguards, the communique concludes.

ELECTIONS SEEN AS POSSIBLE SOLUTION

PA240447 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Jun 80 p 7

[Roberto Celis article]

[Text] The fall of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's dictatorship gave the Salvadoran revolution half a victory. Meanwhile, in the process it was joined by the Christian Democratic Party, a political organization partially supported and encouraged by Christian Democratic parties from other countries in the delicate mission of carrying out the armed forces reformist political program.

While the government struggles to carry out its reforms, leftwing and rightwing organizations continue to create a state of political unrest and to fight each other, totally oblivious to the ordeal to which they are subjecting the majority of the population. These factions maintain an open opposition to the government, which has publicly admitted its intention to exterminate the extreme left and perhaps the right also.

Under the present situation, the government must try to punish the ones threatening order, peace and the lives of citizens and property throughout the country.

By implementing the agrarian reform, the government has created a new legal status on private property and has officially announced that it is carrying out a democratization process by promoting structural changes. On the other hand, the government is asking for more time to implement the political democratization process, but in the respect that people have different views and are distrustful. The people have seen undemocratic governments go back on their words about political transformations and this has been the cause of trouble because rights have been violated, rights which are the essence of democracy.

The government must take the steps to have functioning political parties, reviving parties which are virtually dead. The situation has been made worse with the state of siege which has been in effect for months and which is a resource to which undemocratic and dictatorial governments have always resorted in our country.

The freedom of expression is so seriously threatened that whoever holds a different view is considered an enemy, and consequently an outlaw. Countless crimes are committed. No investigations are carried out. No one is ever brought to trial, which gives the impression that we are living in a state without law.

There is the possibility that the clandestine organizations would participate in an electoral process if conducted democratically. An election would put an end to the de facto government and a new constitutional government would have the power and authority to run the country in full exercise of democracy.

GUATEMALA

VICE PRESIDENT ORDERS INQUIRY ON MISSING UNION MEMBERS

PA252111 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1954 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer today asked the Supreme Court to investigate the whereabouts of 27 union members kidnapped in this capital on Saturday. The union members were violently removed from the union offices by 60 men.

Among those missing, members of the National Central of Workers (CNT), are leaders and university and high school students. CNT spokesmen said that factory strikes were started today to protest the kidnapping of the union leaders.

MILITARY CONVOY ATTACKED, 12 CASUALTIES REPORTED

PA252324 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 2005 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The 11 military policemen injured during a dynamite attack that unidentified individuals staged against a military convoy yesterday around 0630 at a bridge in Zone 2 were reported out of danger at the military hospital last night. Hospital spokesmen explained that the bulletproof shields that the soldiers were wearing saved their lives.

The convoy was headed south. As it went under the bridge to (Bran) neighborhood a bomb, possibly a Claymore mine, was set off. The truck was pushed off the road by the explosion. Almost simultaneously three or four terrorists opened fire from the upper part of the bridge. The troops fired back. Policeman Victoriano Lopez (Arpec) died at the scene while 11 of his companions were hurt and taken to the military hospital in municipal fire department ambulances. The explosion broke glass in some homes in the area and damaged three vehicles. Officials who rushed to the area searched it and questioned several people including some drivers.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON BORDER NEGOTIATIONS

PA241556 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Honduran Foreign Secretariat communique issued on 23 Jun--read by announcer]

[Text] After receiving the report of the members of the negotiating commission--the Honduran members of the joint border commission and their advisers, all of whom returned to the country on 14 June after another round of talks with Salvadoran delegates--the Foreign Secretariat informs the national and international public the following:

1. Some Honduran news media have reported that in the negotiations on the border dispute between the republics of Honduras and El Salvador, agreements which harm Honduran territorial integrity and sovereignty have been signed. This has created a dangerous confusion among the public.

These reports have stressed that the document signed in Miami on 17 April 1980 threatens territorial integrity since it leaves the delimitation of the zones in dispute for after the signing of the general treaty, as if these were not sacred parts of the national territory.

Such charges force this Foreign Secretariat to refer to some aspects of that document in just the strictly necessary terms so as not to violate the secrecy that the mediation agreement imposes on the two parties. In this regard, it must be clarified that only those sectors of the border on which agreement is not reached would be submitted to the decision of the International Court of Justice [ICJ] so that a definitive solution of the dispute would be achieved through a commitment that would be binding on the two countries in the general treaty. The possibility of resorting to the ICJ has already been publicly expressed by this Foreign Secretariat and by the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry.

2. In any kind of a negotiation, it is perfectly normal for the two parties to express their aspirations, regardless of how ambitious they may seem. At no time does this mean that the other party must accept them. In this case, the Honduran delegation has not accepted any proposal to expand the zones in dispute or any proposal that harms the nation's sovereignty.

3. The charge that Honduras has abandoned its position in support of the overall and simultaneous solution of the dispute is completely false. On the contrary, Honduras is fulfilling the mediation agreement by which the parties are committed to reaching agreement on the seven points included in the resolutions issued by the OAS consultative organ on 27 October 1969. A general treaty on these points would then be signed as a culmination of the mediation agreement. In other words, if there is no agreement on all the subjects included in the resolutions, there can be no general treaty.

4. It has also been charged that hasty commitments have been made to solve the border problem. In this regard, the Foreign Secretariat reiterates the pacifist policy of the government of the republic which seeks to normalize relations between the two countries. This includes the delimitation of the border but at no time has the government acted hurriedly or hastily to sign the general treaty with the Republic of El Salvador, as it has maliciously been charged. What the negotiators have done and continue to do is to fulfill the mediation agreement which permits both (?negotiations) with the mediator as well as direct talks between the two parties.

5. The 17 April 1980 document, which in no way harms Honduran sovereignty and territorial integrity, was approved on 29 April 1980 through a ratification document signed by all of the Honduran members of the joint border commission and its advisers appointed by the military government junta, including commission member Camilo Gomez y Gomez who has groundlessly criticized the document.

It must also be clarified that before the appointment of the Honduran members of the joint border commission, they promised the Foreign Secretariat that they would respect the secrecy imposed by the mediation agreement.

6. It must also be stated that the secrecy which is evident in the official communiques on the negotiations is due not only to the provisions of the mediation agreement but also to the desire not to compromise the country's security.

7. In view of the need to safeguard national dignity and with due respect of public opinion, the Foreign Secretariat declares that it is willing to confront the opinions of Camilo Gomez y Gomez regarding the actions of the negotiating commission. However, this must be done before the proper authorities of the government of the republic.

Tegucigalpa, 23 June 1980. Foreign Affairs Secretariat.

OVER 3,500 SALVADORANS ENTER COUNTRY 23 JUN

PA252134 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2150 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Jun (LATIN)--Official sources revealed today that more than 3,500 Salvadorans have entered Honduras up through yesterday, fleeing from the political situation prevailing in their country. Spokesmen of the General Directorate of Population and Immigration Policy said that the entry of Salvadoran refugees has increased over the past few days. They added that these refugees are arriving primarily at Goascoran, Caridad, Aramecina, San Antonio and Pauterique. They are also arriving at border communities such as Guarita, La Estancia and Nueva Ocotepeque. The exodus of Salvadoran refugees increased beginning 2 months ago as violence spread to rural areas, the spokesmen noted.

POLICE CAPTURE FORMER FSLN GUERRILLA

PA251653 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2043 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Jun (LATIN)--It was officially reported today that a Honduran, former combatant of the Sandinist National liberation Front (FSLN), was captured by the authorities of the security force and accused of being the head of attacks and armed clashes against military patrols in several towns in Choluteca, in the country's southern region. A police spokesman said that his name is Juan Andres Peralta Martinez, who confessed that he is the leader of the gang of criminals. Peralta Martinez, who is 20 years old, fought against the government of Gen Anastasio Somoza for 9 months on the side of the FSLN guerrillas.

NEWSMEN PROTEST SECURITY CORPS THREATS

PA251306 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] In Honduras there is now the intention of unofficially frightening newsmen so that they will not criticize the public security force [FUSEP].

This statement was made to EL TIEMPO by Gerardo Alfredo Medrano, president of the Honduran Newsmen's Association [CPH], an organization which has harshly criticized the incumbent military regime for allowing violence to increase.

Medrano said that he did not understand why, in recent days, several newsmen had been threatened or arrested and why the officer who arrested Edgardo Benitez and Adan Elvir said that newsmen were enemies of the FUSEP.

"We are urging Col Amilcar Zelaya to explain to the officers and men of that police corps who their real enemies are--the criminals--and that newsmen and the media are their natural allies."

Medrano insisted that several irregular situations which have occurred with newsmen are due to the lack of awareness among the members and officers of FUSEP.

In regard to death threats made against TIEMPO personnel, the CPH president explained that these threats "have not caused us great concern."

We do not know, he continued, if this type of threat is for the purpose of frightening TIEMPO newsmen, because no threats have been carried out--or perhaps it is that they desisted.

Nevertheless, he said in conclusion, the military regime and the organization created for the purpose of watching over the lives and properties of Hondurans seems to have deviated from the unlimited respect for freedom of the press and to newsmen as such.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT STANCE ON AFGHAN ISSUE CRITICIZED

PA220127 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Jun 80 p 2

[Pedro J. Chamorro article: "One-Way Anti-Imperialism"]

[Text] "Nicaragua and the Soviet Union resolutely condemn the campaign that the imperialist and reactionary forces have unleashed to increase tension in connection with the events in Afghanistan. That campaign is aimed at undermining the inalienable right of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and of other people of the world, to continue on the path of progressive transformations." (Joint Nicaraguan-Soviet communique: Nicaragua and the USSR in the struggle for peace. BARRICADA, Sunday, 30 March 1980. Page 2

Approximately 6 months ago, Nicaragua abstained from voting in the United Nations on a resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. On that occasion it was argued that "there was not enough evidence to pass judgment."

Now that the Afghan people have launched a general offensive against the interventionist forces, the issue has become of great contemporary importance again and in light of the "Nicaraguan-Soviet communique in their struggle for peace," it is assumed that there is now enough evidence to "support the inalienable right of the Afghan people to follow the path of progressive changes." But then, I ask myself: Who is violating this right in this case but the Russians? Worst yet: Regarding the sacred right for the self-determination of the people, who is creating international tensions in that area with an open military intervention but the Russians? Finally: If this is not imperialism, what is it? Proletarian internationalism:...Struggle for peace?...Hegemonism?

The Afghan problem would not be ours that much if it were not for the fact that anti-imperialism is one of the main principles of our revolution.

The question that applies here is: Is this revolution anti-imperialist or simply anti-American?

The matter is very simple: One is either anti-imperialist or isn't, but one cannot ignore the existence of an imperialist power and approve of its military interventions while accusing another of doing exactly the same.

It is ironic to observe how, in the joint communique in question, "the two sides say that they hope that the principles of EQUALITY, RESPECT FOR SOVEREIGN AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY and the rejection for the use or the threat to use force will become strong in Latin America. Nicaragua and the USSR vigorously condemn the imperialist policy of intervention in the domestic affairs of the Latin American nations." It seems that the two sides approve, or at least they do not condemn, the imperialist intervention in other parts of the world such as Afghanistan, China, India, Pakistan, Czechoslovakia and so forth.

Military Interventions

U.S. - USSR 1950 - 1980

United States		Soviet Union	
Korea	1950	GDR	1953
Lebanon	1958	Hungary	1956
Dominican Republic	1965	Czechoslovakia	1968
Vietnam	1965	Afghanistan	1980

How can it be possible that a joint communique is signed "in the struggle for peace," when one of the signatories is invading another country, that is, is making war! What a contradiction!

If we are going to be truly anti-imperialist, it must be a two-way or three-way thing; otherwise we are not anti-imperialist but merely anti-United States or pro-Soviet.

To be a Sandinist is something more because it means truly believing in the self-determination of ALL the nations without being selective.

I never approved of the U.S. intervention in Vietnam although it was carried out "on behalf of democracy and to make sure that the Vietnamese people could continue on the path toward progressive changes." However, I also see the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as a truly hateful action and in my capacity as a NATIONALIST Nicaraguan, I am very surprised that the government which represents us signed an agreement in which it is tacitly approving of this intervention.

It seems that the Soviet Union did not learn the lesson the Americans learned in the Vietnam war. The Soviets have found in Afghanistan their own Vietnam within a short term. As the saying goes: "Nobody learns from someone else's mistakes."

Another paragraph of the document in question, which is also a great contradiction, is the following: "Nicaragua and the Soviet Union vigorously condemn the policy of increasing tensions in Southeast Asia and demand a stop to threats, blackmail and provocations whatever their origin." This paragraph is obviously meant for the Chinese, and if the tensions and threats (in other areas of the world) are, to a great extent, the result of the imperialist and interventionist policy of one of the signatories, would not this paragraph be a "self-condemnation," or perhaps, to call it something different, a "self-criticism?" Isn't this true?

In conclusion, I want to repeat something which I already mentioned in a previous article: If Sandino had been born in Afghanistan, he wouldn't have signed pacts with the Russians; loyal to his NATIONALIST principles and as a "nonselective" believer in the self-determination of the nations, he would be fighting the invaders with weapons in his hands.

Let us be consistent and let us switch to a two-way anti-imperialism, and to a broader frame of mind in line with our NATIONALIST principles and with a true Sandinism.

BORGE SCORES U.S. ROLE IN PARTITION OF KOREA

PA240353 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Lester Mendieta report: "Notes on a Trip: Nicaragua and Korea, Sisters in the Anti-Imperialist Struggle"]

[Excerpts] In the 5 days we visited the DPRK we were able to see many things. We were most impressed with the ardent desire of the Korean people to be reunited. As a result of the domination of Yankee imperialism, their fatherland is divided into two countries: North Korea, where we visited and South Korea, which has a criminal system of oppression and exploitation.

Discussing this with other members of the visiting Nicaraguan delegation, we noted that this could have been the situation in Nicaragua if the Yankees had come here during our liberation war and had been able to dominate part of the country, thus dividing it into Leon, Chinandega, Matagalpa, Esteli, Jinotega and Nueva Segovia as North Nicaragua, and Managua and other departments as South Nicaragua.

The Yankees are making efforts to maintain this situation in Korea. Since 1949, imperialism has given more than $7 billion in military aid to the puppet regime in South Korea. It also maintains 40,000 Yankee soldiers there and a local occupation army of more than 700,000.

This army is kept well armed by imperialism in order to prevent the reunification of Korea and to be capable of launching aggression against the North at any moment.

This is what Comdr Tomas Borge said in one of his speeches in Pyongyang: [Begin recording] If Yankee imperialism believes its domination over South Korea will be everlasting, then it should remember that the people are capable of liberating themselves and of facing their enemies, regardless of how powerful they are.

The great aspiration of Kim Il-song and the people of Korea of constituting a single country, a single nation, by peaceful and democratic means, will be accomplished. We are absolutely sure of that. You can be sure that the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist National Liberation Front support the just demands of the Korean people, who want one fatherland under a single flag with a single program and under a single liberating sun. [applause] [end recording]

LA PRENSA COLUMNIST URGES REALISTIC VIEW OF U.S. TIES

PA252314 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Jun 80 p 2

[By Manuel S. Cruz T.: "Let Us Be Friends. We All Need Each Other"]

[Text] Human relations in the international arena result in "solidarity," which is of utmost importance in the lives of those nations that wish to satisfy their daily needs. I have never sympathized with the policy of impositions that the United States practices toward the smaller Latin American countries. I have never traveled to the North and I have no connection whatsoever with that powerful nation. Rather, as a conservative who in Nicaragua has seen only the regimes of the Moncadas and the Somozas, I feel like a victim of Uncle Sam because of the unlimited support it gave those regimes, which were marked by terror and waste, a black chapter in the history of national politics.

In the wake of the revolutionary victory, after Somoza and his clique had squandered the national resources, when our people expressed their need, U.S. aid as well as that of other countries was not long in coming in order to alleviate somewhat our hunger and our nakedness.

True, their aid did not come in the desired quantity, as would correspond to their economic capacity, but all the same, it came.

It is true that previous U.S. governments maintained Somozism through their unlimited support, but the present administration is not to blame for that. One must recall that from the very outset of his presidential term, Mr Carter lashed out at Somozism with his human rights policy, which marked the beginning of the international discredit that befell the dictator and his government.

During government junta member Dr Arturo J. Cruz' recent visit to the United States, two statements were made which, in all truth, constitute the core of this commentary.

At a press conference, Dr Cruz said: "Both Nicaragua and the United States must leave behind the problems of the past in order to achieve effective cooperation and improve their relations."

Is that the government junta's feeling? Or, on the contrary, merely Dr Cruz' judicious political opinion?

In either case, that is and should be the policy implemented so our peoples and governments can tread along the path of harmony and cooperation. [paragraph continues]

If a thief stops being a thief, why go on calling him a thief?...If the United States is willing to treat us with propriety and dignity, why go on calling them damned imperialists?...Even when there are those who do not understand its meaning or when it is unnecessary, one hears constantly repeated: Imperialism...imperialism...imperialism... Gentlemen, let us put an end to that verbal repression.

In addition, when President Carter recently signed the authorization for the $75 million credit granted to Nicaragua, he said: "This reaffirms our determination to contribute to democratic development in Nicaragua, as well as our deicision to respond to the Cuban challenge in the entire Central American region. Through this law we are showing our sympathy for the Nicaraguan people's aspirations for a better life and our desire to cooperate with those governments that share our interest in pluralism and democracy."

What is contained in these statements by the American statesman? Simply, respect for our will to be and the broad desire to contribute to the achievement of our aspirations in the area of true democracy.

It also says that it responds to the Cubans' aid challenge throughout the Central American region. How we would like for all nations to challenge each other in their zeal to bring us the aid we need so much.

We must not belittle this truth: If Russia, Cuba and the other socialist countries are truly our friends, they will not appreciate us more because they hear insults against the United States. I consider them mature enough to know how to conduct their international policy.

EL NUEVO DIARIOCALLS FOR NEW APPROACH TO COMMON MARKET

PA222258 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 16 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Revolutionary Nicaragua in the Common Market"]

[Text] More than 20 years after its creation, the Central American Common Market [CACM] has not only failed to produce the results expected of it by those who designed it, but to a great extent is also responsible, in our opinion, for the further impoverishment of the great majorities and consequently, for the overenrichment of the privileged.

Shortly after its founding, this organization--which was designed to unite planning, capital and labor on behalf of the development of the area--found itself converted into a simple instrument for neocolonialist domination as all, or almost all its industries fell into the hands of transnational companies, which are always on the alert for easy profits in our underdeveloped countries with the protection of complacent governments. These profits which are shared with their local partners, are derived, not from the quality of their products, but rather from the exemptions and other privileges obtained outside the intergovernmental agreements on which the CACM is legally based.

This serious fact of the Central American people's life is part of a much broader context, that of Latin America, as was recently mentioned by Companero Carlos Tunnermann, our government's Education Minister (EL NUEVO DIARIO, 8 June 1980), who said the following in reference to the region's backwardness in the scientific-technological area:

"...Dependence has merely adopted a new form. It is a case of technological-industrial independence, which has followed the phase of financial-industrial dependence and is characterized by the technological domination of multinational enterprises that invest in industries in the internal markets of the underdeveloped countries. The ties of dependence, upon being modified, have merely been strengthened, since they have now been extended to the industrial sector, which represents the new axis of dependence. [paragraph continues]

The process of peripheral industrialization is being carried out by incorporating the internal market sectors into the so-called 'modern industrial society.' In this manner, technological domination has become the main form of domination of underdeveloped countries."

The technical explanations of the phenomenon can be left up to the economists. We restrict ourselves to pointing out to the governments committed to the CACM the meager returns that its existence has brought to our peoples and their obligation to correct the wrongs now that there is again talk of reorganizing the CACM. Let the organization cease to be an instrument of neocolonialist domination. This does not mean that we should ignore interdependence, which must inevitably exist, but it should exist in terms which do not interfere with or damage processes designed to raise the standard of living of the masses.

In this regard, we are certain that revolutionary Nicaragua has something to say, propose and do.

JESUITS DENY LEFTIST INVOLVEMENT

PA241519 Paris AFP in Spanish 2240 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Managua, 22 Jun (AFP)--High-ranking leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) emphatically denied here today that the Nicaraguan Government is involved in the supply of weapons to the Salvadoran left.

Rev Richard Velez, superior of the Jesuit order in Nicaragua, expressed surprise today that former Salvadoran guerrilla Julian Otero involved that order in the clandestine activities of the Salvadoran leftists. He added that the dictatorial regimes have always repressed and persecuted the Jesuits "because the order has always been on the side of the oppressed masses."

LA PRENSA SEES ITSELF TARGET OF STATE ATTACK

PA251723 Paris AFP in Spanish 2224 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 24 Jun (AFP)--The Managua newspaper LA PRENSA charged today it is the target of a campaign of discredit directed by the state publicity organizations. The newspaper referred in this way to the national television system broadcast Monday which criticized it for publishing several news dispatches of the statement by Salvadoran guerrilla Julian Otero, who said Cuba and Nicaragua are arming the Salvadoran guerrillas.

The state television also affirmed that the peoples militia, which are preparing for the 19 July commemoration, symbolically burned throughout the country all the copies of the newspaper which published Otero's statement.

For its part, the paper today defended editorially its right to publish, as part of its commitment to inform, the statement by the Salvadoran guerilla transmitted by the news agencies. The paper labels "excessive" the statement by Bayardo Arce, the Sandinist commander and president of the State Council, in which he criticized both the news agencies and press for publishing Otero's statement which he said "seeks to stain the image of the Nicaraguan revolution." Arce also affirmed that the publishing of such a statement was "an old trick" used by the enemies of the revolution to provoke foreign intervention in Nicaragua.

LA PRENSA, an independent newspaper, commented today that it fails to understand the hostile treatment it is getting by the state publicity organizations, "because it is a friendly newspaper which fought and was destroyed in the revolutionary struggle."

It also states editorially that the official campaign against it has made many Nicaraguans start asking themselves, "how much longer is the press going to last and how much longer will there be liberty in the country?"

COMMISSION ON NEW LEGAL SYSTEM ANNOUNCED

PA231517 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1646 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 22 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government has created a special commission that will plan and order the organization of this country's new legal system in the revolution.

Nicaraguan Attorney General Ernesto Tito Castillo mentioned the creation of the commission during a speech at a legal seminar attended by some 150 lawyers.

Castillo explained that the commission will not assume any of the legislative functions of the State Council, an organization in which initiatives will be submitted to broad debate. Castillo said that the ancient legal apparatus of the "dictatorship" is still in force and that only the nation's old army has been abolished. However, he explained, the old Somozist legal system is being changed slowly while authentic revolutionary legislation is being created.

He pointed out, for example, that the old Somozist laws on the fiscal system continue to be in force and have contributed toward everybody paying their taxes properly for the first time.

He explained that the revolutionary legislation issued in Nicaragua was intended to solve specific problems as they arise while the old Somozist laws are being slowly repealed.

The attorney general asked all of the nation's judges to exercise "healthy criticism" every time they hand down a ruling while new revolutionary laws are laid down.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES PLEDGE AID TO PSC DELEGATION

PA231801 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] European countries have committed themselves to assisting the Nicaraguan revolution in the wake of a visit to those countries by the Social Christian Party [PSC].

After a PSC delegation toured several European countries, the latter committed themselves to providing more effective assistance to the Nicaraguan revolution.

It has also been learned that after exchanging opinions, the European countries announced that they had obtained a clear idea of the current internal situation in Nicaragua which deserves assistance to emerge from its current difficult economic situation. The PSC leaders held talks, interviews and lectures to explain the current course of the Nicaraguan revolution.

MARIEL DEPARTURES, ARRIVALS ON 24 JUN REPORTED

FL251104 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] News from the port of Mariel: Yesterday 102 antisocial elements departed that port for the United States. Seven vessels from Florida were in port late last night. One vessel arrived from the United States yesterday.

JOINT U.S.-YUGOSLAV COOPERATION AGREEMENT NOTED

PA260356 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] A joint communique signed at the end of the official visit of U.S. President James Carter to Yugoslavia states that the United States and Yugoslavia have decided to increase bilateral commerical relations and other forms of economic cooperation. The document notes that the two nations will create joint enterprises and exchange experiences in the production field.

James Carter and Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, have decided to guide relations between their two states according to the principles established in 1978. The U.S.-Yugoslav communique establishes that the Yugoslav president has accepted an invitation to visit the United States.

HAVANA RADIO REPORTS NEW U.S. POLICY ON ANGOLA

PA260320 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Hodding Carter, spokesman for the U.S. State Department, has stated that the U.S. Government is not opposed to the U.S. Congress' proposal of eliminating the general restriction on secret aid for counterrevolutionary movements in Angola.

Hodding Carter said: Such a position would reestablish the authority and strengthen the flexibility of the U.S. President in dealing with U.S. foreign policy.

The statements made by the U.S. State Department spokesman refer to the U.S. Senate's decision to review the so-called Clark Amendment of 1976. That amendment prohibits giving secret aid to counterrevolutionary elements in Angola.

U.S. POLICIES IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE DENOUNCED

PA250337 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Our America commentary]

[Text] U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces constantly blame popular organizations for the social and political upheavals in our continent. In this manner they try to conceal the fact that the reactionary forces are the only ones to blame for the situation. At the same time, they try to justify brutal repression waged against peoples and imperialist interventions, with the hypocritical excuse of the defense of peace and democracy.

Popular protests and revolutions in Latin America and the Caribbean are the just and outraged reaction of peoples to the criminal violence of the oligarchy and U.S. imperialism which during decades, and in some cases over a century, have subjected these peoples to the most criminal exploitation.

In order to maintain this exploitation which denies people their right to a just salary, adequate nutrition, education, public health and national identity, the imperialists and the local oligarchies use the most abject tyrannies. When the people rebel against this state of affairs, the reactionary forces resort to force to repress the people, murder their leaders, unleash terror against workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and all progressive forces opposed to reactionary violence. This wave of violence and upheavals is promoted by U.S. imperialists. It is they who arm and politically support the most criminal regimes in this continent, wage destabilization campaigns against revolutionary and progressive regimes in the region and promote and organize attacks against progressive and revolutionary leaders.

It is not by chance that when imperialists wage their hostile and threatening policy against Central American and Caribbean nations, there are attacks and plots against popular forces and regimes. Within less than a week, in Guyana, Grenada and Jamaica there have occurred attacks in which the participation of the United States and espionage and subversion agencies has been evident.

On 13 June, Walter Rodney, an outstanding intellectual and politician, died when a powerful bomb exploded in his automobile. Rodney had been noted as an ardent defender of the interests of the exploited in Guyana, the Caribbean and all the world.

Six days later on 19 June, another bomb was placed by criminals at the place where Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and other revolutionary leaders of this Caribbean island were supposed to be killed, killing two women and wounding over 100 other persons who were at the place. Bishop, who came out unscathed, accused U.S. imperialism and the CIA of being the authors of this criminal action which could have caused a massacre. Several thousands of persons attending a support demonstration for the Grenada Revolutionary Government were at the place of the explosion.

Another counterrevolutionary action by reactionary forces in the Caribbean was denounced last Sunday by Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, whose regime is the target of an intensive destabilization campaign directed from the United States. Manley said several civilians and officers have been arrested in connection with a conspiracy to carry out certain actions detrimental to national security and subversive activities against the Jamaican constitutional government. It is suspicious that shortly before, the leader of Jamaican opposition, the ultrareactionary Edward Seaga, falsely accused the Michael Manley regime of seeking a military solution to the Jamaican situation.

It is very meaningful that all these criminal actions are occurring at a time when the Washington regime has intensified its hostile policy against revolutionary governments and organizations in the Caribbean, is threatening direct military intervention in Central America and conducting aggressive military maneuvers in Caribbean waters. In the face of these criminal actions, U.S. imperialists can expect nothing but the just rejection of peoples and the intensification of their struggle for social justice, independence and sovereignty.

FLAG PRESENTED TO OLYMPIC-BOUND ATHLETES

FL252237 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2003 GMT on 25 June begins carrying live the ceremony in front of Havana's Granma Memorial at which the national flag will be presented to the Cuban athletes participating in the Moscow Olympics. PCC Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto is to give the closing speech.

Color coverage begins with a view of the Granma Memorial. Then sports newscaster Hector Rodriguez sets the scene and talks about the outstanding Cuban athletes who are taking part in the march heading toward the Granma Memorial.

The march began half an hour earlier at Maceo Park. While Rodriguez talks, the "Combative People's March Song" is heard in the background. Apparently the march is not going as fast as expected and the cameras return to the studios at 2009 GMT for a taped program on the closing ceremoney of the Montreal Olympics. At 2017, the cameras return to the Granma Memorial and we see the Cuban athletes in blue warm-up suits marching toward the cameras. Rodriguez resumes setting the scene and mentions that not all the athletes are present since some of them are already in Moscow training for the games.

The camera shifts to a line of party officials. Politburo members Ramiro Valdes and Miret Prieto are seen shaking hands with the officials. Also mentioned as present are Secretariat members Jorge Risquet, Antonio Perez Herrero and Julio Camacho Aguilera. The Cuban national anthem starts off the ceremony at 2023 GMT. Soldiers place a large and colorful wreath in front of the memorial. The wreath shows Cuban and Soviet flags and the Olympic emblem. Athlete Silvio Leonard is presented the Cuban flag and Alberto Juantorena administers the Olympic oath to his fellow athletes. Juantorena then presents Ramiro Valdes with a copy of the oath.

Miret Prieto begins his speech at 2032 GMT by telling the athletes that is at any time in the games they feel tired or discouraged, they should remember the oath they have just made. He says that Cuban athletes are not going to the Olympics for personal fame but as soldiers in a battle for the fatherland and flag. He says that these Olympics "have had to overcome the hostility of the forces of imperialism and reaction which joined to try to make them a failure. The reason for this brutal attempt against a universal tradition is the visceral hatred that these forces feel for the peoples, socialism, peace-loving forces and the Soviet Union, whose beautiful capital will serve as the proper framework for this joyful confrontation." Miret Prieto says that each medal won will not only be a personal victory but also "a victory over the dark forces that used all their influence, enormous propaganda machinery, blackmail and intimidation to abort the Olympics" which were so devotedly organized by the Soviets. He further says that each medal will give the lie to those who thought that they could still dictate to this world which each day has less and less room for the Yankee imperialists! arrogance."

Miret Prieto adds that the Olympics will afford a chance for Cuba to show its athletic progress, a product of its socialist system. He cautions the athletes not to become conceited but to act with discipline, fraternity and modesty in and out of competition. He concludes by telling them that during the games they should not forget that thousands of miles away their people are watching their efforts and their victories. His speech ends at 2040 GMT. Ramiro Valdes then goes over to the athletes to shake hands and the other officials follow suit. Juantorena is the focus of the cameras until coverage ends at 2042 GMT.

FISHING INDUSTRY MINISTER WELCOMES YEMENI DELEGATION

FL232121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2011 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Jorge A. Fernandez Guillen [name as heard], Cuba's minister of the fishing industry, has received Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, minister of installations of the Democratic Republic of Yemen. He is heading a delegation now in Cuba. The visit helped to strengthen even more the ties of friendship between the two nations. The Cuban minister expressed our country's readiness to contribute to Yemen's economy with our experience.

During an interesting tour of the Havana fishing port, the Yemeni delegation was able to see its modern installations. The following officials participated in the tour: Antonio Carrillo, vice minister of the fishing industry, Rafael Cabrera, director for foreign relations in the ministry, and Pedro Pablo Perez, chief of the cooperation department.

GRENADA

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CUBA SIGNED

FL251112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] In St Georges, the Grenadian capital, Cuba and that country yesterday signed a communications cooperation agreement which provides for our country's contribution and aid to the Republic of Grenada.

BISHOP RECEIVES AALAPSO SOLIDARITY MESSAGE

FL251318 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The Afro-Asian Latin American People's Solidarity Organization--AALAPSO--has sent a message to Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop reasserting its unrestricted solidarity with that country's people, government and revolution as a result of the base attack perpetrated last 19 June. We are convinced that behind that monstrous act are the CIA and Yankee imperialism which, because of their disagreement with the policy of revolutionary reforms practiced by the government and in a futile attempt to crush its example in the Caribbean, resort once more to this type of method.

Actions such as this do not frighten the peoples or the revolutionaries and only strengthen the Latin American and Caribbean masses' decision to fight for their real and definitive national independence and clearly demonstrate the genocidal nature of the people's enemies, the message adds.

MEETING OF AREA HEADS OF STATE CONTEMPLATED

FL251459 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1421 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has announced the possibility that the next meeting of chiefs of state of the Caribbean Community could take place on that island. At the conclusion of a long meeting with CARICOM Secretary General Kurleigh King, Bishop commented that the meeting of chiefs of state could take place shortly at the end of [words indistinct] or beginning of the next month.

HAITI

TWO WEEKLIES CONDEMN U.S. 'INTERVENTION PLAN'

PA252212 Paris AFP in Spanish 2238 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 24 Jun (AFP)--Two independent Haitian weeklies, LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR and REGARD, have reported here that according to a plan prepared by the United States, the Dominican Army is ready to intervene in Haiti in case of a crisis or subversion. According to these publications, U.S. Gen Robert Schweitzer, president of the Inter-American Defense College, who is considered one of the strategists of the Pentagon, is the author of this intervention plan.

This plan was reportedly submitted to the Haitian and Dominican governments in November during a tour of the Caribbean by Schweitzer, who headed a delegation of the Inter-American Defense College.

The two weeklies, which harshly condemned this plan, also attacked "the hypocritical character of U.S. President Jimmy Carter's human rights policy."

According to the weeklies, Dominican President Antonio Guzman's recent removal of Gen Rafael Valdez Hilario as armed forces secretary was reportedly due to the general's refusal to guarantee such a plan.

Haitian Foreign Secretary Georges Salomon told AFP today that "we have no knowledge of such a plan. We will not accept any proposal that harms the sovereignty of Haiti or any other member state of the American family."

According to the Haitian secretary, "that was not the mission of General Scweitzer. He came to talk with the region's leaders about the problems that affect the Caribbean."

Georges Salomon also said that "it is not part of U.S. strategy to leave delicate negotiations solely up to generals while the traditional paths of diplomacy are set aside."

JAMAICA

MANLEY ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT, URGES UNITY

FL251013 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley called on the people to unite in the defense of the constitutional government with all forces available. Manley was speaking in Parliament on the aborted coup d'etat over the weekend and confirmed the reports provided by military and civilian officials as to the intention of the plotters. He also accused opposition party leader Edward Seaga of a lack of dignity and discipline. At the same time Manley categorically rejected opposition charges that the government is creating the conditions to decree a state of national emergency.

In related news, Attorney General Carl Rattray, who is acting minister of national security, warned that it is necessary to maintain tight watch on the events that surround the unsuccessful coup.

VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS REACT TO ABORTIVE COUP

FL251842 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The president of the Jamaica Manufacturer Association [JMA], Mr. Winston Mahfood, says he is not satisfied that there was any attempt to overthrow the government because he has not been provided with sufficient information on the matter. Speaking to JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] news this morning, Mr. Mahfood said that the JMA directors would be discussing the matter today. He expressed the view if there had been any serious attempt at a coup, the government (?would have) provided the country with more details and hard evidence. Asked how he regarded official statements by the prime minister in Parliament, and by the chief of staff of the JDF [Jamaica Defense Force] and the commissioner of police, Mr. Mahfood said that he had still not been provided by the JDF or any other authority with any hard evidence of any coup.

Meanwhile, the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce has deplored the plot as outlined by the government and security forces. The response came [words indistinct] read on behalf of the chamber by its secretary, Mr (Noel Mathis). [Begin (Mathis) recording] The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce most strongly deplores the alleged plot to overthrow the government. It has been reported by the prime minister in Parliament and on television. We are delighted to note the strong [words indistinct] by both the government and the opposition upholding our democratic [words indistinct] unconstitutional takeover of government. We would like to express our confidence in and support for the security forces. We are sure their investigation in the pursuit [word indistinct] and await the results with interest. [end recording]

And the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica [PSCI] says it will issue a statement on the matter tomorrow. A spokesman for the PSCJ said the organization's response had to be circulated to executive members and could not be available before that time.

In other [words indistinct] coup attempt, the chairman of the Jamaica Council for Human Rights, Attorney Dennis Daly, said his organization is [words indistinct] at the plot. Mr. Daly told JBC news he was happy that the attempt to overthrow the government had not succeeded and he hoped that the failure would serve to discourage any elements who would contemplate such an action in the future. Mr. Daly said politicians and persons opposed to the government would now refrain from any actual utterance which could encourage any similar action in the future.

GOVERNMENT DISAGREES WITH GUYANA OVER RODNEY DEATH

FL251808 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Serious differences appear to have arisen between the Jamaican and Guyanese governments over Prime Minister Manley's statement following the assassination of Guyanese historian and politician Dr Walter Rodney. The Guyana Government seems to be quite peeved at the statement as it says its investigations indicate that Rodney died by suicide and, therefore, there is no basis for Mr Manley to refer to his death as an assassination.

Local Government Minister Ralph Brown, who was to represent both the country and the PNP [People's National Party] at the funeral on Monday afternoon, had to leave the country without attending the funeral. From his arrival in Guyana at 0430 on Monday morning, he went through [words indistinct] cross examination about his presence in the country. This, the Guyanese officials said, was embarrassing to the government and could not be explained to the foreign press. The chief information officer for the Guyanese Government went as far as to suggest that Mr Brown hold a press conference. He said he would be supplied with material on the Guyana Government position on Dr. Rodney's death. However, Mr. Brown refused. Mr. Brown told JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] news that in view of this, and the fact that he hadn't been able to make contact with the organizers of the funeral, he had decided to board the flight (supplied) for him by the Guyanese Immigration and Information Ministry officials. A statement on the matter is to be issued by the government later today.

Latest reports from Guyana say the government has now arrested Dr. Rodney's brother, who narrowly escaped the assassination attempt.

SEAGA SAYS MOONEX IS CUBAN GOVERNMENT COMPANY

FL241355 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Opposition leader Edward Seaga said Wednesday night that Moonex International Establishment was part of a Cuban ring of companies which thrives on the grief of Cuban refugees and exiles and was used as fronts for espionage and subversive activities.

Mr. Seaga displayed forms and letters and read information obtained from a Venezuelan magazine, which, he said, showed that Moonex was part of the international ring of companies, and the close relationship of the company and the Jamaican Government.

The opposition leader was speaking to some 600 guests at a $150 per plate fund-raising dinner at the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel in New Kingston. Dr. Ronald Irvine was the chairman and Mr. Bruce Golding moved the vote of thanks.

Mr. Seaga said that his information was that Moonex was not a single organization, but was part of a vast international ring, which was set up by the Cuban Government for purposes of espionage and for "rapaciously ripping off" Cuban exiles and refugees.

He said that one of the companies in the ring was a firm known as Etco, which was established in 1972 with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, as a subsidiary of a firm known as Delvesto Holdings S.A. Limited with headquarters in Geneva.

Another firm in the ring, he said, was known as Cimex, which had subsidiaries in Jamaica, Panama, the United States and Switzerland. Among Cimex's subsidiaries were Air Havana and Havana Tour, both of which were ripping off Cubans fleeing the country through Mariel for Miami, charging exorbitant fees.

Trade on Grief

"They even trade on the grief of Cubans in Cuba," Mr. Seaga said, "by buying consumer goods in Miami and forcing Cubans to buy them in Cuba at exorbitant rates of mark-up of over 200 per cent in order to make gifts of these consumer goods to their relatives."

He said that inside Moonex's Kingston office there was another and much bigger organization known as Global United which was a branch of Cubana Airlines. It is owned by a holding company in Liechtenstein and is operated by a Chilean who is a former bodyguard of Salvador Allende, the late Chilean president. He said that although the firm was not listed, it had four telephone lines.

Mr. Seaga said that the employees of Moonex and Global worked very irregular hours and the offices were frequently visited by Mr. Carlos Diaz, who replaced the DGI [General Directorate of Intelligence] agent Juan Carbonel in the Cuban Embassy.

Some Visitors

He said that when the local offices were opened in 1979, the function was honoured with the presence of Javier Jiminez Menendez and Miguel Montanez Caballero. Mr. Jimenez was the chief of the Central American section of the DGI and the specialist in guerrilla warfare, while Mr. Montanez was connected to the Department of Security in the Ministry of the Interior in Cuba: "one of the most feared (Cuban) agencies of repression".

He said that Mr. Montanez belonged to an elite commando unit which was involved with underwater sabotage and he was the "frogman" who was in charge of such operations while Fidel Castro's ship was in Jamaica during his 1977 visit.

Other Moonex DGI operatives, he said, were Carlos Alfanso Gonzalez, Manuel Ferrer Alberto and Oswaldo Castille Valdez, a veteran of the Sierra Maestra.

Mr. Seaga said that while the minister of national security, Mr. Dudley Thompson, and the Cuban Embassy had tried to tell the public that Mr. Ruperto Hart Smith, second manager of Moonex International was not connected to the Cuban Embassy, the J.L.P. had documentary evidence that he both hired and gave out vehicles belonging to the embassy to be repaired and also imported a variety of goods for the Cuban Embassy.

Mr. Seaga next displayed one of the forms he said was used by Moonex and which had the signatures of Cuban Ambassador Ulises Estrada.

"I have dozens of these forms" Mr. Seaga said, "each of which indicate items which have been imported by Moonex and every one of them has the stamp of the Embassy of Cuba. I have only selected this one because it bears not only the stamp of the Embassy of Cuba, but is also signed by the ambassador, Ulises Estrada, himself."

Mr. Seaga said that one import application form carried on it an order for 200 Granada Ford motorcars which were still waiting in Detroit to be shipped to Jamaica: "And 200 motor cars is just about what the PNP needs for the next general elections.

Bad Publicity

"But not one of them has been moved yet because of the bad publicity they have brought themselves with the shipment of shotgun cartridges," he said.

Mr. Seaga also read a letter sent to the superintendent of safety and security at the Norman Manley International Airport by Moonex Limited requesting two permanent passes for Mr. Ruperto Hart Smith and Mr. Manuel Ferrer Alberto, second manager and manager of Moonex, to allow them to meet persons on the ramp at the airport.

"Which businessman in this audience tonight in his own country has a permanent identification to go to the airport to meet persons arriving there in connection with the business of their company?" The reply for the audience was a loud shout of "none".

Mr. Seaga also said that Mr. Hart Smith, who was a restricted person, was found trying to leave the country in the company of the minister of national security, Mr Dudley Thompson, and the Cuban ambassador, Mr Estrada, at the airport on a private jet on Wednesday night.

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES CUBAN AMBASSADOR'S REMOVAL

FL241400 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Jun 80 p 8

[Vincent Tulloch editorial titled "Time for Estrada To Go"]

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley reportedly told a crowd of party supporters at the Peoples National Party presentation rally at Half Way Tree last week Wednesday night that the Jamaica Labour Party had entered into working arrangements with "foreign agencies" to gain victory at the forthcoming elections. What Manley did not tell the people is the undisputed fact that the Cuban Government, thanks to Ambassador Ulises Estrada, is actively involved in securing a return to power of the People's National Party.

Ever since the arrival of Estrada in Kingston last summer, life on the diplomatic scene in this country has never been the same. An era of threats, intimidation and other fears have gripped the society. The Jamaican Government on several occasions have shown total incompetence in dealing with Jamaican national affairs. On the international scene, the views expressed by Kingston are similar to those of Havana, even when our national interests are not served by such utterances.

Cuba for its part has taken over the role of chief director of our national affairs to the extent where it has commented on the Eventide fire in the most boorish fashion.

Not satisfed she has attacked opposition leader Edward Seaga, who holds a constitutional office, and our security force among other institutions. Not a sound of protest has come out of the Foreign Ministry protesting that country's meddling in our affairs.

Cuba's behaviour in recent months can best be understood when one takes a close look at its representative in the country.

Annoyance

From [the time] Estrada set his feet on Jamaican soil, he has been a source of annoyance to the Jamaican people. Civilized Jamiacans who have grown used to polite behavior from guests find it insulting to put up with a boorish Ambassador Estrada who threatens them at home and abroad if necessary. That he has the full support of the Jamaican Government to threaten Jamicans and get away with it is something else.

Estrada has never been a diplomat and will never be one. He has been a faithful follower of Castro for years, bullying his way through, brutish and threatening, global revolutionary missions in Africa and the Middle East. Last year at a press conference he proudly admitted to his previous and current clandestine work. Brought home from far lands, he has now been unleashed on Jamaica and the eastern Caribbean, with Kingston as his operational base. Estrada once said that when Cubans are asked to fight they fight seriously and aren't we seeking some serious fighting in this country?

His threats against Jamaicans lastyear will never be forgotten and he no doubt knows that, hence his close association with people of his ilk. Reports have since emerged that Estrada's use of Kingston as a base for subversion in the region spreads wide and far. His mysterious visits to Guyana for regular linkups with Palestinian terrorists are now known; so too are the visits linked with operations in Nicaragua and Grenada when those states were being plucked by Marxists.

Thus the forthcoming elections are of utmost importance to the communists. How can an unrepentant DGI [General Directorate of Intellegence] agent sit still and allow what his country calls "counter revolutionaries and overly reactionary" to come to power? His close association with the hardline faction in Cuba, strengthened with the return of Ramiro Valdes to the Cabinet, is enough to send a chill up the spines of peace loving Jamaicans.

Not Coincidental

It was not coincidental that Cuba saw the call by the Police Federation for the removal of Dudley Thompson from the Security Ministry as a threat to her undisputed control of Jamaican affairs. It 's well known by those who care to that the Cuban Embassy is over staffed and that the surplus staff are D.G.I. agents hiding under diplomatic cover. Even front organizations, like Moonex International, which imports bullets into the country to shoot "rabbits and birds," are actively involved in the affairs of the country.

Estrada is the main tool of Castro in his subversion plans for the region and Jamaica, and he is a threat to this country's independence especially at this very crucial period. Jamaicans must now demand his immediate withdrawal from the diplomatic scene in order that the security and integrity of our independence can be guaranteed.

Footnote: Chilean fake Fred Landis, who came to Jamaica on a free ticket last month to extol the alleged Central Intelligence Agency links with the GLEANER, has had his masked removed, and as many may have guessed, his links with the Senator Frank Church committee which investigated C.I.A. activities in Chile are nonexistent.

The United States Embassy responding to questions about Landis, wrote to the Senate committee to find out if he did appear before it as special guest. The reply was "we have no record of such an individual testifying. If he did, his testimony was unsolicited like many others." Not many people will be surprised. His claim to greatness is indeed thin.

BRAZIL

SENATE APPROVES BILL REPEALING FALCAO LAW

PY251347 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Concerned over urgent approval of loans that had been requested by four towns and two states, the senators of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] became careless and yesterday allowed the draft of Senator Orestes Quercia (Brazilian Democratic Movement Party--PMDB--Sao Paulo State), which repeals the Falcao Law which regulates electoral propaganda, to be approved. Caught by surprise, the government bloc leader, Jarbas Passarinho, who was also present, admitted that if the law is approved by the Chamber of Deputies, it cannot be vetoed. He explained that it is the government's intention to submit a broader version than that of the opposition senator. Nelson Marchezan, who must now mobilize the PDS deputies in order to bloc the draft in the chamber and who did not want to make any comment, was perplexed with the carelessness of the government bloc in the senate.

PERU

BELAUNDE RELEASES NAMES OF MORE CABINET MEMBERS

PY260223 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry today released the names of the retired officers who will be appointed war, navy, aeronautics and energy and mines ministers.

As a consequence, the Cabinet of the constitutional government, which will be (?established) on 28 June, will be composed of nine representatives of the Popular Action (AP), two representatives of the Popular Christian Party (PPC) and two independents.

Three retired officers will hold the armed forces ministries. Gen Jorge Muniz Luna (ret) will be appointed war minister, Rear Adm Mario Castro de Mendoza will be appointed navy minister and Lt Gen Jose Gagliardi will be named aeronautics minister.

Belaunde also announced that Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, who is an independent, will be appointed energy and mines minister. He will join the Cabinet, which is presided over by Manuel Ulloa, next week.

GUYANA

RODNEY'S YOUNGER BROTHER CHARGED WITH KILLING

PA260113 Paris AFP in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Georgetown, 25 Jun (AFP)--The bomb attack in which Working Peoples' Alliance leader Walter Rodney died 2 weeks ago took an unexpected turn today.

Rodney's younger brother Donald, 29, was found last night in prossession of explosives. [sentence as received]

The police are in a position to confirm that it was Donald Rodney who planted the bomb in his brother's car on 13 June.

Donald Rodney, who is currently hospitalized, will go from patient to prisoner.